

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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## AMERICA IS ASKED TO MAKE CHOICE OF TWO POLICIES

Common or Isolated Action Regarding Occupational Costs Is Sharp Issue

Question Is Again Referred to Governments of Respective Countries

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 16.—Diverse are the appreciations passed on the result of the new meeting of the committee to settle the payment of the American occupational costs. The allies in Germany incurred expenses to the amount of 1,000,000,000 gold marks and the United States therefore has a prior claim over reparations for these costs under the terms of the treaty. There has been a long discussion concerning the percentage to be paid during the next four years.

It was proposed to pay 25 per cent out of the German payments each year, and in the event of Germany not contributing anything, to increase the percentages in subsequent years. Although there was much protest on the part of certain members of the committee and the matter has been referred back by Elliot Wadsworth to Washington and by Sir John Bradbury to London and by other members to their respective governments, it did appear that there was agreement on the details of the settlement. At last the text of the agreement was drawn up. It was only a question of signatures.

### Fresh Difficulty Arises

But a fresh difficulty has now arisen. The Allies have inserted paragraphs giving the right to cancel the accord in case the United States recovers by its own methods war damages from Germany. Obviously it is precisely the policy of recovering separately damages from Germany that America considers essential. Once more, therefore, the whole matter is referred to the governments and the signing of the document is delayed.

In some quarters the incident is regarded as grave as well as unforeseen. The paragraph in dispute runs somewhat as follows: The Allies undertake to obtain the reimbursement of the costs of occupation of the American Army on condition that the Government of the United States renounces its right to obtain separately the recovery of credits which it possesses in Germany under the head of war damages. In case the Washington Cabinet considers it its duty to use liberty of action, the Allies will consider that they are not obliged to regard themselves bound to recover American claims which have been in question.

### French Delegate Protests

The French delegate protested that this was a simple safeguard and mere matter of procedure. Mr. Wadsworth believed that it was a question of a political order which should be answered not by experts but by governments.

The committee adjourned for an indefinite period. A settlement is still not in sight. But perhaps the more important fact is the European allies, for the first time, have asked the United States to choose between the policy of the Versailles Treaty, which consecrates the solidarity of the Allies in their dealings with Germany and the policy of the Berlin Treaty, which breaks that solidarity and institutes a special relationship between Germany and America.

In effect it is said that America cannot have it both ways. There must be a common action or an isolated action. L'Ere Nouvelle remarks today: "It is paradoxical to ask the assistance of three great nations to obtain reimbursement for the nourishment of its soldiers who have camped in the Rhineland after the armistice, and reserve for oneself the faculty of ignoring these nations when it is a question of obtaining damages for a tormented Lusitania." Whatever is the sequel it will be well to bear in mind that this is the widespread allied view.

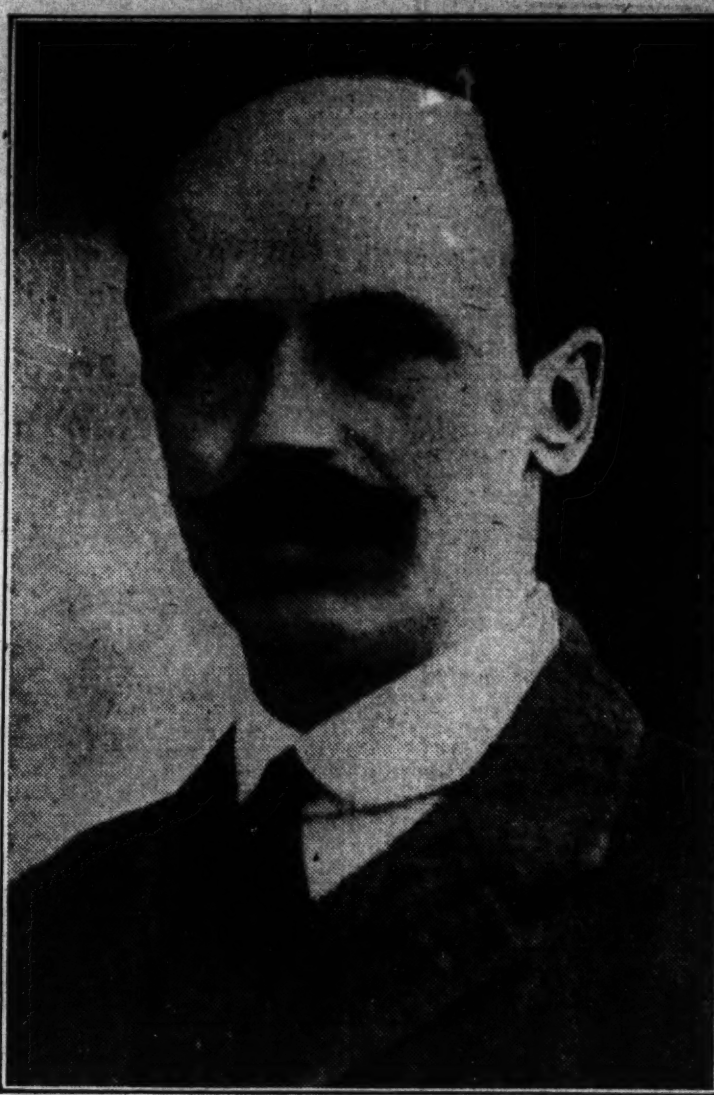
## ARTISTS FORBIDDEN TO SING FOR RADIO

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 16.—The well-known concert agents, Chappell & Co., recently circulated artists belonging to the British National Opera Company, threatening if they took part in any operas that were broadcast they would be ineligible for further contracts with Chappell's for the Queen's Hall concerts. The opera company had already arranged with the Broadcasting Company to broadcast several operas during the Covent Garden season. The artists met yesterday and decided they could not break the contract with the Broadcasting Company in spite of the letter from Chappell & Co. This is part of the campaign being waged between the Broadcasting Company and all kinds of artists.

## BAGHDAD RAILWAY BOUGHT BY BANKERS

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 16 (By The Associated Press).—The Baghdad railway has been purchased by a group of British and Swiss bankers headed by the Rothschilds, according to the newspaper Vatan. The bankers are said to have acquired the German and Austrian holdings in the road.



Count Bethlen

Hungary's Prime Minister, Who Is to Submit to the Italian Government Proposals for the Financial Reconstruction of His Country

## HUNGARY TO SEEK PACT SUSPENSION

Premier to Ask That Treaty Restrictions Be Lifted

By Special Cable

ROME, May 16.—Count Bethlen, the Hungarian Premier, arrived in Rome yesterday morning. The purpose of his visit is to submit to the Italian Government proposals for the financial reconstruction of Hungary, as well as a temporary suspension of the restrictions imposed on Article 139 of the Treaty of Trianon. In order to enable Hungary to negotiate a long-term loan. It is believed here that Count Bethlen will ask a suspension of the treaty for 10 years.

Count Bethlen had an interview with Benito Mussolini, the Premier, yesterday afternoon.

## GERMAN WOMEN APPEAL FOR PEACE

Delegates at Rome Congress Join With Austrians in New Effort—Reforms Indorsed

By MARJORIE SHULER  
By Special Cable

ROME, May 16.—The German and Austrian delegates at the congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance have combined to make an appeal for peace in such terms that it is thought other nations must agree. Informal negotiations will be opened today with France and Italy by the resolutions committee. If the negotiations are successful a peace resolution on very broad general lines may be included in the resolutions report to the convention on Friday.

Another resolution, expected to come before the convention on Friday indirectly refers to the Ruhr occupation. The resolution will commit similar to the abolition bill now pending before the German Reichstag and will call upon all nations to enforce such abolition laws. The resolution therefore goes far further than the one passed earlier in the week.

A private conference of those interested in the League of Nations this afternoon was addressed by Dame Rachel Crowley of the League Secretariat, who made a strong impression. An anti-narcotic petition to be presented to the governments of the world is being signed by many delegates as a result of Dame Crowley's arguments against the use of opium. Peace advocates are having a series of informal conferences that may culminate in a public meeting at the (Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

## SAILORS AT ODESSA GO OUT ON STRIKE

MOSCOW, May 16 (By The Associated Press).—According to a dispatch from Odessa, on the Black Sea, the sailors on the German ships in the harbor there have declared a strike in protest against "the attack by Capital upon Soviet Russia," this presumably referring to the ultimatum served upon the Moscow Government by Great Britain. Upon the demand of the strikers, some of the ships displayed red flags bearing black ribbons. The sailors later marched through the streets carrying red flags and delivered speeches at a mass meeting urging the creation of a Soviet state stretching from Vladivostok to the Rhine.

## AMERICAN CAPITAL READY FOR MEXICO AFTER RECOGNITION

John Hays Hammond Predicts Big Boom When Vested Property Rights Are Secure

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Unlimited millions of American dollars are ready to be invested in Mexico following recognition of the Obregon Government, according to John Hays Hammond, capitalist, pioneer and engineer. He predicts a flow of United States money across the Rio Grande, perhaps without parallel in the history of American foreign investments, all that is required is the guarantee of vested rights such as the United States commissioners at Mexico City have just laid down as "the fundamental principles essential to international business." In submitting that America's irreducible minimum demand is that the Messrs. Warren and Payne have epitomized the entire Mexican situation from the standpoint of economic development. Once those fundamentals are accepted, Mr. Hammond believes that Mexico will be headed, with American investments, for a career of industrial prosperity that is illimitable.

A powerful group of capitalists, of which John Hays Hammond, Ogden Mills and Henry Payne Whitney are at the head, has not waited for the dawn of the new era to exhibit their faith in Mexican possibilities. Since the days of Porfirio Diaz, the group has owned a gigantic tract of 640,000 acres in western Mexico. It embraces the famous Yaqui Valley and extends to the mouth of the Yaqui River on the Gulf of California. Immense sums, mainly for irrigation, have already been expended.

### Irrigation Project

At the seaboard the foundations have been laid for a harbor destined one day to be at the principal port of call on the western Mexican coast for Panama Canal traffic. A "diversion dam" costing \$2,500,000 is approaching completion. Projects calling for the expenditure of \$10,000,000 for additional irrigation development are in immediate prospect. When these engineering works are completed, they will outstrip in extent and range even the great Roosevelt Dam by which the Phoenix country in Arizona has been irrigated into productivity.

Mr. Hammond has just received first-hand reports of the Yaqui enterprise and Mexico in general from Maj. Frederick B. Burnham, the internationally-known war scout. Major Burnham was a comrade of Cecil Rhodes in South Africa, chief of scouts in the British army during the Boer War, and friend and counselor of Theodore Roosevelt. Because of his romantic career in British Africa, Major Burnham often is mistaken for an Englishman. He is a native of Minnesota and a resident of California.

### Capital Indispensable

"Burnham has brought to Washington an inspiring prophecy of Mexico's future," said Mr. Hammond to this writer. He added: "It is a rash person who would attempt to place any bounds on that country's potentialities. If Obregon's policy is to be maintained, the country will secure the indispensable safeguards that it must have if it is to be free to develop its own resources. Our own operations to divert the Yaqui River through vast network of canals have agricultural development (Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

## RUMRUNNING FLEETS ACTIVE OFF THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD

Schooners Heading for the Three-Mile Limit Despite Government's Rigorous War

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 16.—Despite reports that the United States Government is waging a rigorous war on rum fleets off the Atlantic seaboard, the liquor trade is picking up briskly. Rum schooners, reported to be heading for the Jersey three-mile limit, are putting out almost daily. The schooners' clearance papers mention ports in the West Indies, but the water front smiles.

The vessels arrive from southern waters in ballast, tie up at a wharf for a few days, and then slip quietly down the harbor. Receiving their cargo of rum, they glide silently out of the harbor without attracting much attention. Three schooners, exceptionally heavily loaded, have cleared this week.

## BRITISH MINISTER REPLIES TO SOVIETS

Answering Labor Leader Ronald McNeill Says Russia Persists in Hostile Attitude

By CRAWFORD PRICE  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 16.—To a crowded assembly in the House of Commons, upon which Leonid Krasin, Russian minister, looked down as, perhaps, the most interested spectator, Ramsay MacDonald opened the attack on the Government's Russian policy yesterday. It was a statesmanlike speech, free from acrimony and the tactics generally associated with Socialist oratory, and unquestionably enhanced the Labor leader's already great parliamentary reputation.

Mr. MacDonald was ready to take a comprehensive view. Propaganda against Great Britain in the East, such as the dispatch of funds by Moscow for the purpose of interfering with constitutional operations, he strongly denounced as wrong and deserving of censure. But he insisted that the House could not take action in regard to it without absolute proof. Therefore he insisted on the publication of all documents relating to the incident. Similarly he had no thought of surrendering the demand of fair treatment for British subjects, and would demand compensation, while he was ready to condemn any interference with religious liberty. Only on the question of the seizure of the trawlers did he directly defend the Bolshevik cause, pleading that the whole matter had been in abeyance since Imperial Russian days.

### Satisfactory Basis Offered

This done, however, Mr. MacDonald came to the burden of his story. He said that the Russian reply offered a satisfactory basis for negotiation on all these points. The trade agreement was distinct and regarded as preliminary to a general treaty, the conclusion of which was delayed on this side, and the matter of compensation was capable of being kept open until its conclusion. The Russian note again offered an opportunity for settlement in the trawler dispute. In conclusion he asked the Government for an assurance that it would "take the Russian reply into consideration for the purpose of separating it, point from point, dealing with each in the spirit of negotiation."

Ronald McNeill, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, could easily have replied to a Communist tirade which he had anticipated. This moderate argument was more difficult. But he proceeded with an equally moderate statement of the Government's policy.

### Harmonious Relations With All

It desired to preserve harmonious relations with all countries, including Russia, and the present object regarding the trade agreement was not to tear it up but to preserve it. Its difficulty was to decide whether under the circumstances, the agreement was one which Great Britain could persist in violating. It had never ceased its hostile propaganda and the proof was to be found in Moscow's own wireless messages. Great Britain, he alleged, had shown exemplary patience. Apart from (Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## AMERICA DOUBTS SINCERITY OF THE NATIONS OF EUROPE

So Says Lord Robert Cecil at Luncheon in His Honor in London—Entry Into League Hoped For

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 16.—A large gathering of notabilities from all lands assembled for the luncheon at the Hotel Cecil yesterday, under the auspices of the League of Nations Union, to honor Lord Robert Cecil and hear an account of his recent visit to America. After paying a glowing tribute to American hospitality and emphasizing the cordiality of the relations between the United States and Great Britain, Lord Robert went on to depict the growing interest of American people in foreign affairs.

With wireless and other means of communication the Atlantic today, he declared, is very little broader than was the English Channel 150 years ago. Lord Robert, however, he thought was beginning to recognize the unity of mankind—economically, politically and spiritually. The League also recognized this essential unity and attempted to organize the public opinion of the world to replace force as the main argument in favor of peace.

Continuing, he said: If you are to organize public opinion for peace, you must get the largest possible volume of public opinion behind you. Therefore I want to see not only America in the League but Germany, even Russia and Turkey, as well.

As an example of what public opinion could do to promote peaceful relations between both countries Lord Robert referred to the United States and Canada. Between these two countries was a stretch of international boundary several thousands of miles without a single battalion, a single fortification, and all because public opinion so emphatically rejects war that no display of force is necessary.

Lord Robert looked forward to the day when the League would enable this situation to be reproduced throughout the world, but he told his audience that America felt at present this was not what Europe really wanted. America doubted the sincerity of Europe's peaceful protestations, and he felt bound to say he thought its doubts well founded. Once the League's supporters could convince America of their earnestness, he felt sure America's entry into the League would be immediate.

## MR. HARDING WARNS STATES MUST BACK NATION'S DRY LAWS

Points to Sworn Duty of Officers to Enforce Constitution in Comment on New York Act

Writes Strict Law Enforcement to Be His Policy—Believes Statutes Will Be Upheld

NEWBURY, N. Y., May 16 (By The Associated Press).—Repeal of state prohibition enforcement statutes is likely to result in "more or less conflict between state and federal authorities," in the opinion of President Harding, expressed in a letter to Wesley Walt of this city, made public today.

Soon after the passage by the New York Legislature of the bill repealing the state enforcement laws, Mr. Walt wrote to the President, urging that federal officials be prepared to take immediate action in the event Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York should sign the bill. He urged that if the measure is approved the President convene Congress and that the Governor and the members of the Legislature who voted for the bill be suspended.

"Every state official who voted for this bill is subject to the law of treason, having taken the oath to sustain the Constitution of the United States," Mr. Walt's letter said.

The President wrote in reply: Pending the approval of the Civilian bill by Governor Smith, this matter is hardly to be regarded as having reached the stage where any federal authority is called upon for a determination of national policies. With much of what you say I am fully in accord. Mr. Lincoln said that when slavery was still a recognized established and accepted institution throughout a considerable part of the Union that the Nation could not exist half slave and half free. The expression has been accepted ever since as presenting the obvious and conclusive logic of the situation which then confronted the Union. Certainly it would be still more imperative if it had been at that time a constitutional provision against slavery as there is now a constitutional provision against the liquor traffic.

### Points to Sworn Duty

The Nation has deliberately, after many years of consideration, adopted the present policy which is written into the Eighteenth Amendment. It is the law of the land and of every state within the Union. So long as it remains the national policy there can be only one course for the National Government to pursue. That is to use every means to make effective the law passed in compliance with this constitutional mandate. To do this will be the unquestionable duty of the present Administration; and I may add that I am firmly convinced that it must be the policy of other administrations that shall come hereafter.

The Executive of the Nation and, equivalently, the executives of the states are sworn to enforce the Constitution. It is difficult to believe that public approval will ever be given to any other than a policy of fully and literally discharging this duty. It does not seem fitting, however, to enter upon a discussion of a subject which has already arisen. It will be obvious that many complex and extremely difficult situations must arise if any of the states shall decline to assume their part of the responsibility of maintaining the Constitution and the laws enacted in pursuance of it. The states are equipped with police organizations and judicial establishments adequate to deal with such problems. The Federal Government is not thus equipped.

I venture that, if by reason of the refusal or failure of any state to discharge its proper duty in such connection, the Federal Government is at length compelled to enter upon the territory and jurisdiction of the state and to set up those police and justice authorities which would be required, the most difficult and trying situations would inevitably arise. More or less conflict between state and federal authorities would seem unavoidable in such circumstances. The impression would be created that the Federal Government was assuming to interfere with the functions of the states, and the distressing results that would ensue readily suggest themselves.

## Women Ask Gov. Smith to Veto Bill Repealing Mulligan-Gage Act

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16.—The womanhood of New York declared its vigorous opposition to the action of the New York Legislature in repealing the Mulligan-Gage law for the enforcement of prohibition in a message sent to Gov. Alfred E. Smith, urging him to veto the nullification measure.

The telegram sent by the New York Women's Club, one of the "Big Four" of such organizations in the metropolis, followed the annual meeting last night at which a resolution offered by Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, requesting the Governor not to sign the repealer, was passed by a decisive vote.

Mrs. Dreier and other speakers declared that repeal of the Mulligan-Gage Act would be "disloyalty to the United States Constitution and make more difficult of enforcement the federal prohibition law." The New York Women's City Club is nonpartisan in politics. Similar action by other women's organizations, including the Colony, the University and the Cosmopolitan Clubs, is said contemplated.

HAMBURG DOCK LABORERS QUIT  
HAMBURG, May 16.—The dock laborers here struck today, rejecting offers of arbitration by a court and an increase of 300 marks hourly in wages. All transport work has ceased.

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## BRITISH MINISTER REPLIES TO SOVIETS

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execution of Mr. Davidson, no fewer than 117 British subjects had been wrongfully imprisoned in Russia, and the Soviets had refused to meet any claims on their behalf. As regards the travelers, the Russian Government in 1915 had expressly agreed to respect the three-mile limit, pending a conference.

The undersecretary reached the most important part of his speech when he expressly declared that in all respects—propaganda, restitution and compensation to British subjects and travelers—the Russian note was unsatisfactory.

Tired of Negotiations  
The Government had negotiated until it was tired of negotiations, and was not going to be drawn into any further discussion, where a series of trumped up counter plans would be put forward without any intention of carrying them out. However, Mr. MacNeill expressed the readiness of the British Government to meet the Russians, and if the conversation justified it, reasonably extend the time limit of the British note. Nevertheless this concession did not mean that the Government would be satisfied with anything less than compliance with its demands, which were put forward after due consideration.

With the rest of the debate, with Mr. Newbold's characteristic intervention and subsequent suspension from

## "Pops" Program for Tonight

### NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY

Overture to "The Queen of Sheba"  
Overture, "Light Cavalry"  
Waltz, "Estudiantina"  
Fantasia, "Samson and Delilah"  
"Scenes Pittoresques"  
Spring  
Introduction to Act III, "Chamberlain"  
Rhapsody, "The Swan"  
Selection, "Il Trovatore"  
"Loves Dream After the Ball"  
March "Fate of Victory"

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: Discussions of foreign policies of their governments by foreign students, Liberal Club, 8:30; dinner in honor of Majors R. C. F. Gould and Edwin Pearson Parker of the university Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit, Union, 7:30.  
Boston University: School of Religious Education: Service, 8:15; James, Mount Vernon Congregational Church, 8:30.  
New England Zionist Organization: Mass meeting, 8:30; dinner, 9:30.  
Economic Club of Boston: Dinner, discussion of "Readjustment in Industrial Relations," 8:30.  
League for Democratic Control: Meeting, 8:30; Joy Street, 8:30.  
Boston Society of Civil Engineers: Motion pictures, showing "The Making of Genuine Wrought Iron," Tremont Temple, 7:45.  
Stone & Webster, Inc.: "Treasures" convention dinner, Copley Plaza Association: Cambridge: Public School Hall, 8:30.  
Boston Hebrew Congregation: 8:30.  
Appalachian Mountain Club: Meeting, clubhouse, 7:45.  
Brookline Elks Club: Group trip to Belmont, evening.  
Retail Credit Men's Association of Boston: Hotel Waldorf, 8:15.  
Bank Officers' Association of the City of Boston: Annual meeting, followed by theater party, 8:15.  
Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry: Meeting of veterans to plan for twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, East Armory, East Newton Street, 8.  
Charlestown Citizens' Association: Special meeting, 8:15; Charlestown Heights and Dewey Beach Improvements, Charlestown High School, 8.  
The Fellowship of Reconciliation, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, League for Democratic Control, and the Community Church: Meeting, address by J. Henry Scattergood of the American Friends Service Committee, "The Ruhr Situation and the Deadlock in Europe," 8:30 Joy Street, 8.  
Boston Commandery, Knights Templar: Entertainment in honor of St. John's Commandery of Providence, R. I., Masonic Temple, 8.  
Theaters  
Colonial-Mittai in "Minnie and Me," 8:10.  
Copley—"The Lilies of the Field," 8:20.  
Hollis—"Lightning," 8.  
Keith's—"Vaudette," 8.  
Majestic—"Moscow Art Theatre, in 'The Cherry Orchard,' 8:15.  
Plymouth—"The Monster," 8:15.  
Selwyn—"The Fool," 8:10.  
St. James—"It Pays to Advertise," 8:15.  
Shubert—"Lady Butterfly," 8:15.  
Tremont—"Molly Darling," 8:15.  
Wilbur—"Sun Showers," 8:15.

## TOMORROW'S EVENTS

New England Foreign Trade Convention opens at Boston Public Library, 10:30.  
Women's City Club: Flower show, clubhouse, 11 to 6.  
Boston University: Press Club: Shakespearean interpretation, Sydney Greenstreet of the "Mittai" company, Jacob Slesper Hall, 1.  
West Roxbury League of Women Voters: Round-table discussion of League of Nations, 86 Maple Street, 2:30.  
Women's Charity Club: Meeting, Hotel Vendome, 10:30.  
Brookline Elks Club: Group bird walk from Carlton Path, Longwood, 6:30.

## RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WG1 (Medford Hills)—8:30, weather forecast; closing stock reports, 8:45; girls' hour; concert by Ellen Richards' Club of Singers; piano solos; trumpet solos; quartet concert.  
WNAC (Boston)—8, concert by Alpego Drum Corps, consisting of self, full corps; file and drum division; drum and bugle division; Wind Orchestra Division; Pique Trio; Saxophone Quartet and Duo.  
WEAF (New York)—7:30, "Fitts for Uniformed Men" by E. J. Kennen, managing secretary of Better Business Bureau of New York City, 7:40, soprano recital, 8, "Two Great Operas," 8:10, "The Pirates of Penzance," prelude, 10, joint recital by soprano and contralto.  
KDKA (Pittsburgh)—8:15, description of "Punch Cow," Chinese drama, 7, baseball results, 7:30, orchestration, 7:40, hints, 7:16, baseball results, "The Electrification of Steam Railways," by George M. Ogle, 10, interview with Bebe Daniels, motion picture actress, 11, dance music by orchestra.

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the sitting, with the effective speech delivered by Mr. Lloyd George (who described Bolshevism as a passing phase), we need not here concern ourselves. The important question is what is the Government going to do about it? It is admittedly in a quandary.

## STUDENTS TO TOUR POULTRY SECTIONS

M. A. C. Makes New Departure  
in Curriculum

AMHERST, Mass., May 16 (Special)—Study of poultry farming conditions and methods at first hand was the aim of students in poultry raising at the Massachusetts Agricultural College when they set out with their instructions this morning to make a three days' automobile tour of the poultry sections of this State. The visit is carrying on typical poultry farms in five counties, will inspect the Boston market, stop at the largest duck farm in the State, query poultrymen about their management of their laying flocks and their young chickens, examine the construction and layout of the poultry houses and yards, and wind up at the Connecticut Agricultural College where the international egg laying contest is in progress.

The poultry tour was introduced into the curriculum last year, and it promises to be an annual event. Not only will the student poultrymen learn much at first hand about the application under farm conditions of their college theory, but they will see the farms and the farmers of typical agricultural areas at a busy time of the year. Many of the farmers who will be their hosts at the various farm visits are carrying on co-operative farm management demonstrations under the guidance of the college extension service and are teaching better farming by example all the year round.

The poultry tour will take the students from Amherst up the Swanton River Valley in Hampshire County, an important western poultry district, across to Petersham in Worcester County and through Templeton, Gardner, Fitchburg and Groton to Middlesex County, down to Boston, and southwest through Norfolk County and into Connecticut for several farm visits on the way to Storrs. The trip will close Saturday night in Amherst after a drive up the Connecticut River Valley.

## CHARTER OF SHOE UNION IS REVOKED

Striking Brockton Operatives Still  
Remain Out

BROCKTON, Mass., May 16 (Special)—The charter of the Dressers & Packers Union the members of which went on strike Tuesday in the 45 Brockton shoe factories, has been revoked by the general executive board of the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union. This morning Thomas O'Hare and Minot A. Burrill, organizers of the general office, took possession of the charter and all other property of the union, which meant the disposal of the business agent, Dennis E. McCarthy, and all local officers of the union. The factories of the city are beginning to feel the effects of the strike. The Finishers' Union at a mass meeting Tuesday night deferred action until a reply can be received from the manufacturers as to the request of all the unions for the restoration of the 10 per cent wage cut of last year. Other unions are to hold mass meetings this week, but a meeting of the Joint Shoe Council tonight, at which the general officers will be present, may have much to do with whatever action is taken. It is believed that should the manufacturers refuse the 10 per cent wage cut restoration other locals may follow the action of the dressers and packers.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Showers and much cooler tonight and Thursday morning; probably clearing Thursday afternoon; strong southwest winds shifting to northwest.  
Northern New England: Showers and cooler tonight and probably Thursday; strong south winds shifting to west.  
South: Heavy showers and much cooler tonight and probably Thursday morning; strong south and southwest winds shifting to northwest.

## Weather Outlook

The storm central over Illinois Tuesday night will move east-northeastward, attended by showers and locally thunderstorms almost generally in the Washington-forecast district Wednesday, and it will be followed by generally fair weather Thursday except that showers will probably continue in portions of the Atlantic states Thursday morning. Following the passage of this storm considerably colder weather will overpread the lower Lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the east Gulf states Wednesday and Wednesday night, and the Atlantic states Wednesday night or Thursday. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Norfolk, Va., to Eastport, Me.

## Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany ..... 68  
Atlantic City ..... 66  
Boston ..... 66  
Buffalo ..... 64  
Calgary ..... 42  
Charleston ..... 74  
Chicago ..... 48  
Cincinnati ..... 66  
Des Moines ..... 44  
Eastport ..... 44  
Galveston ..... 66  
Hatteras ..... 74  
Helena ..... 48  
Jacksonville ..... 74  
Kansas City ..... 48  
Memphis ..... 66  
Montreal ..... 66  
Nantucket ..... 66  
New Orleans ..... 62  
New York ..... 64  
Philadelphia ..... 70  
Portland, Me. .... 48  
Portland, Ore. .... 64  
St. Francis ..... 60  
St. Louis ..... 62  
St. Paul ..... 48  
Washington ..... 72

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Paper Mill construction, Hydro  
Electric installation and  
Steam Power Plants.

## TALK OF ARMISTICE REPORTED IN PARIS

(Continued from Page 1)

sation which it was hoped would attract no public attention.  
It is clear that the French and British governments, realizing that a settlement depends on their accord, desire to re-establish the Entente.  
With an attempt at rapprochement between France and England, and further attempts being prepared by Germany for conversations, there is a more promising outlook.

## NEW MOTOR ROAD TO BE DEDICATED

College Highway Follows Route  
of Old Canal

WESTFIELD, Mass., May 16 (Special)—College Highway, the new trunk line motor route from Long Island Sound to the foothills of the Berkshires, will have its formal dedication here, in Northampton and in Simsbury, Conn., on next Tuesday. A broad, improved highway was completed recently from Granby, Conn., to Southampton, Mass., being a continuation of a macadam road from New Haven at present College Highway ends at Northampton. It will be continued to Brattleboro, and eventually to Hanover, N. H., according to present plans.

College Highway follows the route of the New Haven and Northampton Canal, a famous transportation route at one time. This canal, built at a cost of \$1,000,000, was opened, in 1835, with a big celebration in Northampton. A storm of applause greeted the arrival of the canal boat Davy Crockett, drawn by four white horses and bearing the orators of the day, George Bancroft, the historian, and Senator Isaac C. Bates. Both drew a glowing picture of the future of the canal, which Senator Bates declared had been "built for all time."

But the project proved short-lived. The building of a railroad up the Connecticut Valley relegated the canal to disuse. Later another railroad was constructed along the old canal route. Patronage of this road has dwindled to insignificance. Now the highway, the original form of communication, improved to meet the needs of today, is coming into its own again. The chamber of commerce and the Kiwanis club are leading in the dedication arrangements.

## DRY CAMPAIGN BECOMES ACTIVE

Springfield Police Have Made  
59 Raids in Month

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 16 (Special)—Weight of public sentiment demanding law enforcement here is reflected both in the activity of officials of the Anti-Saloon League and the newly formed Springfield branch of the Massachusetts Citizens' Alliance and in the numerous raids now being made daily by the police. Since William Forgrave, superintendent for the league in this district, opened a campaign against "wide open" conditions here, and beginning April 13, there have been 59 police raids bringing something like 70 persons into court on charges of illegal keeping and selling of liquor.

In a pamphlet which is coming from the press by the Anti-Saloon League narrates the steps taken in the present enforcement drive here and gives some suggestions regarding the lines to be followed by the Citizens' Alliance executive committee, of which Cummings L. Lathrop is the head. There will be no detective gathering evidence to lay before prosecuting officials, after the manner of former times, the pamphlet says, but the weapons of publicity will be employed to "back up efficient enforcement officials and buck up others."

While the Citizens' Alliance committee of 250 is becoming active in Springfield, the Springfield Forgrave and Robert H. Magwood, field secretary of the league are believed to be centering their attention on such places as North Adams and Holyoke, where conditions are reported as if anything worse than they are here.

## CHANGE IN ALIEN PROJECT ADVISED

Americanization Director Favors  
Voluntary Registration

HARTFORD, Conn., May 16 (Special)—Voluntary registration of aliens is recommended by Robert C. Deming, director of Americanization for the State of Connecticut, in commenting on the proposed compulsory registration of all aliens in the United States. "The advantages of obtaining the information such a registration would give are undoubted, but the plan does not seem to me practicable," says Mr. Deming. "Such a plan, if carried out, would be decidedly Prussian."

"Under my plan," he explained, "the registration would be up to the immigrant himself. Such a scheme would

Not Only Sunday but every day  
we serve  
Southern Fried Chicken  
and  
Fresh Fish Dinners

## Excelsior Bay Hotel

Excelsior, Minn.  
Lake Minnetonka  
on State Highway No. 12  
17 Miles from Minneapolis

appeal to his sense of fair play. If he comes to this country and wants to make good, he ought to be willing to register. Compulsory registration might antagonize him.

"But any alien who does not register would be, under my plan, subject to a heavy fine, say \$200, if arrested under any law for any crime or misdemeanor whatsoever, whether it was leaving his car parked on the wrong side of the street or violating the prohibition law. On his second arrest, for any offense whatsoever, he would be immediately deported."

## Bishop Makes Plea for Higher Salaries

Clergymen Should Get as Much  
as Brakemen, He Says

CONCORD, N. H., May 16 (Special)—Bishop Edward M. Parker of the New Hampshire Episcopal diocese declared that a clergyman's pay should at least be as much as that of a stonemason or a railroad brakeman, in his address this afternoon to the annual convention of the Episcopal Church.

The bishop made a plea for higher minimum salaries for rectors and for more liberal support of the educational institutions of the two dioceses at Holderness and Concord. Referring to salaries the bishop said: "Fifteen hundred dollars and a house for men with families and \$1200 for single men is not enough in our northern climate to enable them to provide coal and live without undue anxiety as to the payment of other bills. We must develop a method by which men who spend long years shall have some slight recognition in a money way given them."

## "TEL-U-WHERE" ISSUES DIRECTORY OF BOSTON

The first Boston edition of the Tel-U-Where Directory is being distributed in Boston today and the paper bound book of some 150 pages which contains in condensed form business information and directions concerning this city that everyone, especially the stranger who is within the gates for the first time, needs and desires to know.

The Tel-U-Where Company of America publishes this handbook which is being placed with the retail business houses and manufacturing plants of Greater Boston. The book contains information respecting Boston's hotels, schools, theaters, churches, libraries and museums as well as directions how and when to visit them. One section of the publication is devoted to cruises and tours radiating from Boston as well as a clear description of this city's railroad and railway systems.

The shopping visitor to Boston will find complete buying information. The 1923 spring 1923 edition will reach 150,000 copies and is made available by the business houses and educational and industrial institutions of the city.

## WORLD COURT PLAN FROM DR. LOWELL

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 16—"We urged it, it has been established, we have it, and now they bring it to us on a golden platter and we are afraid to take it," said A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, in talking on the proposed entry of the United States into a World Court, at the diocesan banquet last night of the Connecticut Episcopal conference.

"Germany has repudiated her debts, public and private. This is about as dangerous a thing as can happen to our civilization, because it destroys the credit which supports the world, upon which modern civilization is based," he said. "If we let this civilization perish, it is very hard for one nation to stand up and not go to smash."

## G. J. GOULD HAS PASSED AWAY

MENTONE, France, May 16 (By The Associated Press)—George Jay Gould, American financier, passed away at Cap Martin, near here, this morning. He began in 1888 to succeed his father in the management of the great railroad, telegraph and other interests which the founder of the family fortune had acquired and came into control of a group of railroads, including the Pacific, St. Paul, Denver & Rio Grande, Texas & Pacific and International & Great Northern. In addition, George Gould and his associates either built or acquired and extended the Wheeling & Lake Erie, Wabash, Pittsburgh Terminal (later reorganized as the Pittsburgh & West Virginia) and Western Maryland, to serve as the eastward wing of his ambitious transcontinental project. Under his direction the Denver & Rio Grande built and financed the Western Pacific from Salt Lake City to San Francisco as the Pacific coast outlet of the system.

## 168 Tremont St. Boston, Mass.

Fit, Comfort, Wear, Reasonable Price  
No. 9845  
Such are the characteristics of the Grover Shoes, which in fifty-eight years have won their way into the affections of women in every state in the Union.  
In this beautiful new store you will find a complete line of this footwear for women of every age and for feet of every type.  
One-strap, two-strap and tongue pumps, oxfords and boots are here in endless variety at particularly reasonable prices for such good shoes.  
Pictured is No. 9845—A popular kangaroo blucher oxford, built with flexible shank and roomy forepart at \$9.00.  
A complete line of Phoenix hosiery at our hosiery counter.

Merrill's  
Grover Shoe Shop  
ENTIRE 2ND FLOOR  
DIRECT ELEVATOR

## COSTS REDUCED BY ADVERTISING

Wider Distribution Is Said to  
Make Cut Possible

Advertising pays the public by reducing the cost of merchandise through wider distribution, and the advertising agency is rendering a service in standardizing and improving this medium of understanding between buyer and seller, said John Benson, president of the American Association of Advertising Agencies last evening at a dinner given by the Copley-Plaza by the New England Council of the American Association of Advertising Agencies.

Agents' methods in harmonizing the various factors in advertising, and measures being taken to improve technique and to guard against untruth or misleading copy, that public confidence might always be inspired, were also outlined by Mr. Benson. In concluding he said: "The advertising business should have a professional franchise based on requirements of skill and maintenance to make for greater stability."

John H. Fahey, publisher, recently returned from a tour of Europe, where he went as a delegate to the International Chamber of Commerce meeting in Rome, urged advertising men to keep in touch with world conditions, declaring that international prosperity and progress depend upon the restoration of credit, commercial exchange and an appreciation of world problems. He said that Europe requires our help in settling her problems, and obtaining assurance of permanent peace, and that the sooner we realize this fact the better it will be for the interests of America and the world.

## Y. W. C. A. TO HOLD TWO CONFERENCES

POLAND, Me., May 16 (Special)—Two conferences are to be held in June at Camp Maquo, the Young Women's Christian Association camp near Poland, Me. The Northeastern Student Conference, attended by delegates from Vassar, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke and Smith, will be held June 19 to June 23, and the Girl Reserve Conference, composed of high school and junior high school girls from the eastern states, will be held June 29 to July 9.

Camp Maquo occupies a high point of land overlooking Thompson Lake. It has 300 acres of pine and beechwood and is perfectly equipped for water sports. The central lodge is surrounded by cottages, barracks and tents with total accommodations for 325 girls.

## BLUEBERRY CULTURE IN MAINE PROPOSED

HOLLIS, Me., May 16 (Special)—An area of 1700 acres of what is locally known as Hollis Plains in the towns of Hollis and Limington has been purchased by Ralph W. Chandler of Machias for blueberry culture. Mr. Chandler has made a study of the blueberry industry. A crew has been set at work clearing the brush and small growth preparatory to burning over a section of the tract.

Blueberries have been growing wild and plentifully on the area ever since it was stripped of the timber. It has been the favorite berrying place of hundreds of residents of towns in this vicinity. Modern cultural methods are expected to greatly increase the quality and quantity. Eventually a canning factory may be established but, for the present, commercial marketing of the fresh berries will be followed.

## BANK MEN READY TO CONFER ON TAX

Except for the First National Bank of Boston, representatives of other national banks indicated to the joint committees on taxation and ways and means of the Massachusetts Legislature today that they are ready to confer to work out a compromise bill for

**Nuford**  
A delightful new drink, easily prepared and full of wholesome, natural, nutritive food. Nuford—a food beverage in powdered form made from pure milk, nutty flavored malt and fresh eggs—palatable and pleasantly seasoned. Packed in air tight tins it always comes to you fresh, convenient and economical for quick luncheon, supper, outing and the kiddies' "weenie" food demands. Serve it plain or flavored with cocoa or fruit syrups. A teaspoonful dissolved in hot or cold milk makes a glass.  
MAIL YOUR ORDER TODAY  
16 oz. pkg. of Nuford, \$1.50  
N. O. B. Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.  
Money refunded if not satisfied.  
The Nuford Liquid Food Co.  
Boston 10, Mass.

## 168 Tremont St. Boston, Mass.

Fit, Comfort, Wear, Reasonable Price  
No. 9845  
Such are the characteristics of the Grover Shoes, which in fifty-eight years have won their way into the affections of women in every state in the Union.  
In this beautiful new store you will find a complete line of this footwear for women of every age and for feet of every type.  
One-strap, two-strap and tongue pumps, oxfords and boots are here in endless variety at particularly reasonable prices for such good shoes.  
Pictured is No. 9845—A popular kangaroo blucher oxford, built with flexible shank and roomy forepart at \$9.00.  
A complete line of Phoenix hosiery at our hosiery counter.

Merrill's  
Grover Shoe Shop  
ENTIRE 2ND FLOOR  
DIRECT ELEVATOR

adjustment of the controversy over the national bank tax.  
The First National Bank, which instituted the first proceedings against the tax in 1917, has not yet indicated its position with respect to conference. The representatives of the banks contended to the committee that the proposed bill, providing for temporary collection of the bank tax for the present year by levy at the local property rate on shares of national banks and at the same rate on capital employed in competition with the national banks, is unconstitutional.

## CHAMBER ELECTS EIGHT DIRECTORS

Members Vote by Ballot on  
Question of Higher Dues

Members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce held their annual meeting for the election of eight directors in the Chamber Building yesterday. The following men were elected: Lockett C. Coleman, Alfred W. Donovan, Oliver M. Fisher, James Lawrence, Homer Loring, Clarence G. McDavitt, Arthur L. Race and George A. Sagendorph.  
Frederic S. Snyder, president of the organization, presided at the meeting and discussed progress made by the chamber during the past year. Other speakers included James R. Chandler, who outlined plans for handling the 1,500,000 automobile tourists expected to visit Boston this summer; Judge Robert Walcott, who talked about Metropolitan planning projects, and Henry I. Harriman, who spoke of progress of the new Chamber Building.

Members of the Chamber are voting this week, through the mails, on a referendum dealing with an increase of dues. The proposition presented for approval would increase the annual dues from \$25, their present level, to \$30 for members under 35 years of age and \$40 for members 35 years or more, and create a non-resident membership. The additional income is necessary in order that the Chamber may move into its new quarters, it is said.

## WOMEN'S JURY SERVICE WILL BE INVESTIGATED

During the coming recess of the Massachusetts Legislature opportunity will be given the women of the Commonwealth to present their case for inclusion in the liability of jury service as the result of a resolve passed by the Legislature and signed yesterday by the Governor. The resolve provides for a special commission to study the subject, going into the general question of jury service as well.

The Governor also gave his approval to the bill granting the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court a salary increase and authorizing them at the same time to receive retirement allowance. The original act giving the justices an increase was framed to make acceptance of the increase conditional upon surrender of the pension rights.

## CHINESE STUDENTS TO MEET PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 16

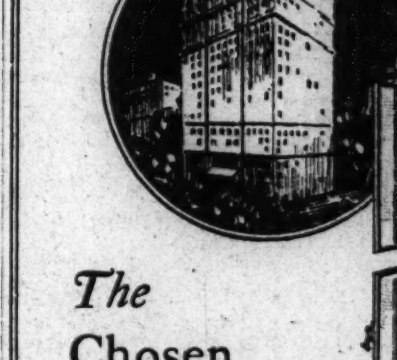
(Special)—About 400 women and men among the Chinese students in the United States are expected to gather here Sept. 8 to 13 in the eastern section conference of the Chinese Students' Alliance. The students will be guests of Brown University, accepting the invitation extended by President Faunce. J. C. Hsiao, of Brown University, has been named as chairman of the conference.

## THE GROWTH OF The Topeka State Bank

8th and Kansas Aves.  
Topeka-Kansas  
Is PROOF OF SERVICE WELL  
RENDERED  
WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS

## SYMPHONY FLOWERS

TELEPHONED TO  
ALL PARTS OF  
THE WORLD  
240 Huntington Ave., Boston



## The Chosen Refrigerator in Exclusive Apartments

The Herrick is the refrigerator selected by building owners whose apartments bring them as much as \$1000 per month. Yet its cost is reasonable. These same features that attract tenants able to pay so high a rental are just as available to more modest dwellings:

HERRICK Cold Dry Air Circulation keeps interior dry and clean.  
HERRICK Five-Point Insulation maintains lowest temperature at least ice cost.  
HERRICK Removable Drainage makes cleaning easy. Insures perfect sanitation.  
HERRICK Outside Icing makes hot weather icing in summer and iceless refrigeration in cool weather. Water cooler attachment if desired.

Send for Free Booklet  
"Getting the Most from Your Refrigerator" tells how to arrange food in any refrigerator and describes advantages of the HERRICK.

HERRICK REFRIGERATOR CO.  
1214 River Street  
Waterloo, Iowa

**Food keeps BEST in the  
HERRICK**  
THE ARISTOCRAT OF REFRIGERATORS  
Dealers! A few towns still available. Write for details.

## AMERICAN CAPITAL READY FOR MEXICO AFTER RECOGNITION

(Continued from Page 1)

mainly in mind. "We are irrigating a delta roughly the size of Rhode Island. Already we have dug more than 500 miles of ditches. The Yaqui delta has not been inappropriately compared to the famous delta of the Nile. In a natural richness it certainly is comparable to that region and we are engaged in carrying out the identical engineering operations that have turned that valley into a fertile country.  
The Yaqui district lends itself admirably to irrigation. We hope to turn that segment of western Mexico into a flower garden before we are through with it. Our irrigation scheme was mapped out, to a large extent, by Arthur P. Davis, now director and chief engineer of the United States Reclamation Service, who had behind him a triumphant experience in hydrographic surveys in Arizona, New Mexico, California, Nicaragua, and Panama.

The Hammond-Mills-Whitney holdings in Mexico, originally acquired by outright purchase in Porfirio Diaz's time, have not suffered materially during the intervening years of chaos under Madero, Huerta, and Carranza. Since the arrival of the Obregon regime, it is Mr. Hammond's testimony that conditions have steadily improved. "They will not be ideal," he adds, "until the peril of confiscation under the Mexican Constitution is removed. I have every confidence pending negotiations will abolish it."

## 115,000 ORPHANS AIDED BY NEAR EAST RELIEF

Work of the Near East Relief in Asia Minor has increased 25 per cent during the last year, according to Augustus P. Loring, chairman of the board, who read a condensation of the annual report made to the United States Congress at a luncheon in the Hotel Vendome today. He also outlined what had been accomplished in adult relief, after stating that 115,000 orphans had been cared for.  
A survey of conditions, from firsthand observations and work among the refugees, was made by Mrs. Jeanette W. Emrich, returned worker.

## GIRL LEADS JUNIOR CLASS

AMHERST, Mass., May 16 (Special)—Ruth M. Wood of North Andover led the junior class in scholarship at the Massachusetts Agricultural College and is one of three initiates in that class into Phi Kappa Phi, the honorary scholarship society. The senior members are Leverett S. Woodworth of Newton, Alexander Sandow of Pittsfield, Carroll A. Towne of Auburn, Jeffrey P. Smith of West Roxbury, Richard G. Wendell of Belmont and Miss Edna Mather of Amherst. The juniors elected are Miss Wood, Harold H. Shepard of Philadelphia and Wallace F. Pratt of Rockland.

**FARR & SPOONER**  
DEPT. 458  
APPROPRIATE  
for all occasions  
Southampton, L. I.  
Magnolia, Mass.—York Harbor, Me.

The Growth of  
The Topeka State Bank  
8th and Kansas Aves.  
Topeka-Kansas  
Is PROOF OF SERVICE WELL  
RENDERED  
WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS

SYMPHONY  
FLOWERS  
TELEPHONED TO  
ALL PARTS OF  
THE WORLD  
240 Huntington Ave., Boston





## HUMAN VIVISECTION IS BARED TO PUBLIC

American Medical Association Said to Indorse Practice—Mr. Codman Assails Tests

Charging that the practice of human vivisection is not only tolerated but defended by the American Medical Association, John Sturgis Codman, vice-president of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, Boston, quotes statements from the association's own bulletin, "Defense of Research Pamphlet XXVI," as proof that experimental and often dangerous tests have been carried on upon hundreds of young children in American hospitals with no thought of benefit to the subjects themselves.

In one instance, Mr. Codman says, 158 young children were subjected to a "tuberculin eye test," which the doctors who conducted it later declared so dangerous that "it had no justification in medicine." Mr. Codman's statement is contained in a pamphlet just issued by the New England Anti-Vivisection Society.

The Medical Association's pamphlet, written by Dr. Richard M. Pearce, entitled, "The Charge of Human Vivisection as Presented in Antivivisection Literature," "clearly puts the American Medical Association on record as defender of human vivisection," Mr. Codman says, so that "no course remains but to bring the facts to the bar of public opinion for final decision as to the morality of the practice."

Vivisection is interpreted in its broad sense to cover all experiments upon living creatures, and "human vivisection" Mr. Codman defines as this practice applied to humans for purposes other than individual benefit where consent is not given and discomfort or danger is involved. The cases cited are typical examples of those mentioned by Dr. Pearce himself in his defense.

### Four Test Methods

Experiments with regard to the so-called "tuberculin test," which in 1908 were made in St. Vincent's Home, New York, offers the first example of what Mr. Codman declares an "unjustifiable practice." An article in the Archives of Internal Medicine, Dec. 15, 1908, describes investigations by Drs. Hamill, Carpenter and Cope to determine the best methods of administering the tuberculin, a fluid used for diagnosis of tuberculosis.

The tuberculin was applied in four ways, dropping it in the eye of the subject, application after scratching the skin, rubbing ointment in the skin, and by injection. The authors, Mr. Codman states, applied the eye test in 158 cases, scarification in 159 cases, ointment in 154, and injection in 85. The tests were conducted, the doctors reported, on children practically all under eight, mostly "foundlings, orphans, and destitute children."

Since the children were not in a position to defend themselves, Mr. Codman points out that to have been justifiable the tests must have been known to be harmless. Instead of which, the doctors themselves reported that serious consequences followed in at least 10 cases.

Listing the most serious case, the doctors said: "Permanent disturbance of vision is sure to follow in this last case from the central scar, even should the associated lesion, which at present is in a very unpromising condition, clear up eventually."

"No Justification in Medicine" Having tried the experiment, the doctors add that, though there may be extenuating circumstances "we do not feel that this in any way justifies the test. In fact we are strongly of opinion that any diagnostic procedure which will so frequently result in serious lesions of the eye has no justification in medicine."

This was after 158 children had been experimented upon. Mr. Codman adds that the distress caused to the subjects might have been justified if undertaken with a desire to relieve or cure them, but actually, "these distressing, painful and dangerous tests were made on these helpless little children not for their benefit, but for the purpose of securing scientific information."

In the same year with the foregoing tests, other tests with tuberculin were being carried out in the Babies' Hospital in New York, on 1000 children, mostly under two years old, by Dr. L. Emmett Holt of Columbia University. According to his own article, speaking of the eye test, he says "on account of the possible dangers . . . it is not wise to employ it indiscriminately as among the outpatients of a hospital." Yet he says he used this test in "no less than 615 cases, of which 555 were reported as 'probably not tuberculous.'"

Mr. Codman asks: Can we believe that all these 555 tests on healthy, or at least presumably non-tuberculous children were solely for their benefit? Can we believe that Dr. Holt would have been willing to have had the tests tried on healthy children of his own or would have dared, to try

## Some of the Woman Suffrage Leaders in Spain and South America



Mrs. Henry Fawcett  
Leader in the English Suffrage Movement

Them on the children of well-to-do clients?

But unless we can believe these things, then there is no escape from the conclusion that the tests were mere examples of human vivisection. Among the children subjected to the ophthalmic tests were "nine dying or extremely sick children." Of what value could these tests, purely diagnostic in character, have been to them?

Discussion of these tests which had caused the New York Evening Post, in 1914, to censure the Vivisection Investigation League for "recklessness" in its charges, brought on April 17, 1914, from the same paper, the statement that "further investigation now convinces us that we did that society an injustice," which was followed by a review of the facts and the conclusion: "We leave to the medical profession the question whether, in the near future, experiments of this kind upon dying children shall not be tabooed."

Taking up the defense of these tests by the medical association, Mr. Codman points out that the doctrine is accepted "that children can properly be used as material in that way, information valuable to medical science can be obtained. The end justified the means, and the means was distressing and painful experimentation on innocent children. This is the moral sense blunted and distorted by scientific zeal."

"The public should understand that doctors repudiate employment of procedure likely to injure rather than benefit a patient," according to the Medical Association," Mr. Codman says. He adds:

"Yes, this is what the public ought to understand and ought to insist upon. But in view of the defense of these experiments by the American Medical Association what is the public to think?"

### PEARLS for GIRLS

(Indestructible Japanese)  
These pearls are imported to me directly from Japan, which enables me to sell them at a price much less than usually paid at stores. Send me your name and address.  
Price \$3.00 to \$10.00 with Clasp  
S. R. BROWD  
17 West 42nd Street New York City

## GERMAN WOMEN APPEAL FOR PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

close of the convention. The little enterprise developing between the delegates of Spain, Portugal and South America is expected to result in a great impetus to the suffrage campaign and a possible invitation to the next convention in Madrid as guests of the combined countries.

The convention voted yesterday to send a draft agreement to all governments asking international action for naturalization in their own right for married women. Such laws have already been passed in the United States and in Russia. Belgium has given Belgian women the right to retain their own nationality if married to foreigners, and bills are pending in Great Britain, France and Germany.

Sweeping economic reforms were endorsed yesterday by which a husband would pay his wife a share of

his income and a wife on the basis of so-called disability would pay her husband a share of her income; also by which Government pensions would be paid to widowed mothers with dependent children.

One of the most interesting events of the congress was the Government reception yesterday afternoon on Palatine Hill. The Premier, Benito Mussolini, received his guests on top of the hill overlooking the ruins of ancient Rome, where women once had the vote.

A mass meeting last evening was addressed by a dozen leading women representing different countries.

Established 1878  
**CORKS**  
CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO.  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
Send for Prices

Newly Arrived  
**FROCKS GOATS WRAPS**  
Sports Apparel  
Half-Priced—  
Because they are Samples  
**\$19 to \$59**  
"Copies would cost elsewhere about \$38 to \$41.8"  
**MAXON MODEL COWNS**  
11 E. 36<sup>th</sup> St. - Haviland Bldg.  
New York

The  
**Coward Shoe**  
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."  
**Wide Top—A Comfortable Shoe, Too**  
Many women when they become dissatisfied with the gaping uppers of their shoes come to Coward for the Wide Top Shoe. It just meets their need.  
This shoe can be had in either wide or semi-wide top and with plain or extension heels. Heavy women prefer the latter.  
The leathers in this Coward Shoe are fine and soft and its comfort is fairly comparable with its good looks.  
Sold Nowhere Else  
**James S. Coward**  
260-274 Greenwich Street, New York  
(Near Warren Street)

## NATION-WIDE ARBITRATION LAW RECOMMENDED BY SUPPORTERS

New York Supreme Court Justice Shows How It Lightens Load of Courts and Assures Justice to All

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 15—Justice William Harmon Black of the Supreme Court of New York told the members of the New York Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon that on Jan. 1, 1923, there were 27,000 untried cases on the Supreme Court calendars in New York County alone, to which some 13,000 cases are being added at the present normal rate each year. "Using every effort possible," he said, "the court can dispose of approximately 8000 cases a year. In the face of such conditions arbitration is not only a helpful and logical remedy, but will mark, when it gets better established, a great step forward in progress and civilization."

Justice Black cited a typical case in his own part of the Supreme Court, where, after all the delay and expense of two fruitless trials before a jury he called up the lawyers and asked them to settle the case out of court, only to find that the two sides differed by but \$500 on their clients' claim. Each lawyer knocked off \$250 and they settled the case in half an hour," said Justice Black.

He said this practice was being increasingly followed on the New York bench, where the judge could suggest an out-of-court settlement much more usefully than either litigant, who would be afraid his proposal would be taken for weakness. Justice Isidor Wasservogel of the New York Supreme Court had settled many scores of cases by direct proposals from the bench in this way during the present term.

### Cities War-Time Decision

The most practical and successful form of legal arbitration yet tried in America was cited by Justice Black, the case being that of the National War Labor Board, which handed down 1000 unanimous decisions from an arbitrating board, six from Capital and six from Labor, every one of which was accepted and obeyed. There was no police or other power behind the board. The result, Justice Black pointed out, was that America of all the nations in the war had no important labor disturbances during that crisis. Justice Black spoke from experience as he was vice-chairman of the National War Labor Board during the war period.

"I think the Arbitration Society of America has gathered the most efficient and authoritative body of men and organizations to carry on its campaign, this week and thereafter," Justice

Black declared. "That you can find in New York today, I do not mean semi-politicians nor publicity workers, but real business and community leaders. All the great trade societies are behind you because you have a great cause, and the bench and bar wish you well."

### National Law Predicted

Arthur N. Pierson, State Senator of Westfield, N. J., author of the New Jersey arbitration law, which has been signed by the Governor and goes into effect on July 4, told the chamber that once arbitration is formally accepted as a standing practice, over 90 per cent of differences are not even formally arbitrated, but are peacefully settled directly between the contending parties. He predicted that arbitration would soon be nation-wide and the call would soon come for a federal arbitration law to be passed by Congress.

The committee in charge of Arbitration Week received a telegram of congratulations today from the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, Eng., and has received similar messages from all parts of the United States. The international phases of arbitration will be explained this afternoon to the Merchants' Association by Willis H. Booth, president of the International Chamber of Commerce, whose leadership has already put international business arbitration on a sound working basis through responsible existing organizations.

Charles N. Haskell, former Governor of Oklahoma, who was unable to address the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, will probably speak at the arbitration dinner tomorrow afternoon.

### TRACKLESS TROLLEY APPROVED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, May 15—Another big trackless trolley system is to be opened by the city soon. The board of estimate's committee of the whole has voted to recommend an appropriation of \$175,000 to the board for the establishment of such a line on the Bronx and Pelham Parkway between White Plains Road and Eastern Boulevard.

**EDDY Refrigerators**  
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Celebrating Silver Week  
With a Remarkable Sale of  
**Sterling Tableware**  
THE Silverware Sale of the season is presented tomorrow as a feature attraction for what is known commercially as "Silver Week."  
So seldom is it possible to buy such beautiful Silver at such liberal concessions that we are quite sure many will take prompt advantage of the occasion for June wedding gift buying.  
The illustrations give a fair idea of the prettiness of the designs. There are, among other pieces:  
**Sterling Bonbon Dishes at \$7.35 and \$8.40**  
In the pierced border design, bright finish.  
**Sterling Mayonnaise Sets, \$12.60**  
Pierced border design, bright finish.  
**Sterling Bread Trays, \$15.75 and \$21**  
Pierced border design, bright finish.  
**Sterling Bread Trays, \$25**  
With handle, fancy pierced border pattern.  
**Sterling Fruit Bowls, \$25**  
Fancy pierced border pattern.  
**Sterling Sherbet Sets, \$18.90**  
Pierced design with engraved glass linings.  
**Sterling Salts and Peppers, \$6.30 Set**  
One each, Salt and Pepper in case. Large size.  
**Sterling Salts and Peppers, \$1.75 Set**  
Sets of 6 in case for \$1.75.  
**Sterling Candlesticks**  
8 inch plain . . . . . \$3.94 10 inch plain . . . . . \$6.30  
8 inch engraved . . . . . \$4.30 10 inch engraved . . . . . \$7.35  
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CITY-PLAN SURVEY  
FOR SOMERVILLEGeorge B. Ford Is Engaged to  
Make Preliminary Survey—  
\$4500 Appropriated

How to make Somerville an ideal city for homes, industries and business was discussed at a meeting of the Somerville City Planning Board last evening. George B. Ford, city planner and president of the Technical Advisory Corporation of New York, who has been engaged to make a preliminary city planning survey of Somerville, conferred with the board regarding the first steps to be taken in finding out existing conditions of the city. Preliminary surveys will be started within a week or two. It will take three or four months to complete the study of present conditions, on which Mr. Ford's recommendations will be based. The planning board has an appropriation of \$4500 for city planning work.

According to David J. Kelly, secretary of the Planning Board, it is vitally necessary for Somerville to have a complete city plan made, in order to continue its progress and utilize the many advantages it has. The proximity of Somerville to Boston makes it an ideal city for location of houses, but the present building laws of Somerville only allow a building height of 45 feet, which practically eliminates apartment houses of the usual type built in the Back Bay district and Cambridge. Somerville has about the same population as Cambridge, 100,000; but, according to Mr. Kelly, Somerville has no fire districts and no adequate building laws, while the building laws of Cambridge are considered by experts to be very comprehensive and practicable.

"Somerville needs to know where to place its industries where they will be the most efficient and to locate its homes where they will be the most attractive. The hilly topography of Somerville is peculiarly adapted to residential purposes. More playgrounds and schools are needed. We need better transportation, particularly between Somerville and Boston. In short, we have to survey the whole city and find out just what is needed in each district in order to protect and promote the interests of everyone," said Mr. Kelly.

BISHOP DEMANDS  
JOINING OF LEAGUE

Head of Maine Episcopal Diocese Urges Action

PORTLAND, Me., May 16 (Special).—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Benjamin Brewster, in his opening address at the annual conference of the Maine Episcopal Diocese, urged that the United States join the League of Nations.

"The millions of youth," said Bishop Brewster, "who laid down their lives to deliver the nations from the nightmare of Prussian militarism bought by their sacrifice, as some of us dared to hope, respite to mankind from the curse of war and there dawned on the horizon like a beacon of hope for the war-weary peoples the conception of a parliament or league of nations by which the nations might live together in peace and brotherhood. I do not presume to apportion blame in respect to the aloofness of our country in the last four years. But I do plead for the recovery of that international mind which before that swept us to heights of idealism. No mere spasm of emotional excitement was that idealism. It meant the emergence of reason. It included, moreover, a mood that at least looked toward repentance. So careful a thinker and sound a churchman as Bishop Gore wrote in 1918: 'It is not enough to secure the supremacy of the nation over the individual or the family. And there is no logic in breaking off at this point. As the individual is a member of the nation and must submit himself to the welfare of the whole, so is the nation to the whole body of nations—to humanity.'

"Has not the time come for the church to pass from generalities to particulars, and to lead public opinion in this country toward our participation in the existing League of Nations, or if possible some better association of nations? This would be but one step in making 'The Golden Rule' the 'universal law of nations.' But it would be one step."

STREET WIDENING  
PROJECT ARGUEDCambridge and Court Streets in  
Plan for District Outlet

Widening of Cambridge and Court streets in Boston, providing another arterial highway out of the center of the city was favored today at a hearing before the Committee on Ways and Means of the Legislature. A difference, however, did arise over the method of procedure in the work.

The measure before the committee for hearing was a resolve for investigation of the question by the Boston Finance Commission. This resolve was substituted for the original bill, filed by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, seeking authorization of a bond issue of \$3,500,000, to finance the proposed widening. The measure was reported to the House and afterward recommitted for further consideration.

Michael H. Sullivan, chairman of the Finance Commission, told the committee that there is no doubt of the need of the development. The city should have, however, he said, postponed coming to the Legislature until a definite plan for the widening had

been worked out and should not have asked approval for a plan which is in all ways indefinite as to detail.

While options are being traded in every day on property in the vicinity of Cambridge Street, he knows of no irregularity, Judge Sullivan said. He saw no reason for action to suspend dealing in real estate in that section of the city, but warned that complications might result unless the matter were approached in a more business-like manner.

ORDERS UNFULFILLED;  
COAL LAW BLAMEDDealers Protest at Massachusetts  
Commission Hearing—Anthracite Standard Sought

Considerable opposition to the bill passed at the present session of the Massachusetts Legislature authorizing seizure of coal not up to standard, came to light today at the first hearing given by the special coal investigating committee, established by the Legislature and instructed to study all phases of the question of production, transportation, distribution and price of coal.

The attack upon the "fireproof" coal law proceeded from the ground that operators are refusing to make shipments into Massachusetts because of the law. Letters from Pennsylvania mine operators attesting to a decision not to make shipments on account of the "atrocious law" passed by Massachusetts have been received by dealers in this State. All these operators asserted that their coal is above reproach but that they are not willing to risk running afoul the law because of the incompetence of an inspector.

Allen T. Treadway, Representative from Massachusetts, opened the hearing, outlining the problem of coal fact-finding from the federal viewpoint and making several proposals to the committee. He said that in the western part of the State, at least, dealers are not accumulating a surplus in anticipation of a possible shortage during the coming winter. The committee he asserted should find out why they are not doing this, or why they are not able to get shipments, and if New England is being discriminated against, what basis there is.

**Inquiry Required**

It is a fact, Mr. Treadway declared, that the coal laws are discriminating against New England and the commission should seek to establish why, and by what right, orders can be accepted from one section of the country and turned down from another.

One question for study upon which Mr. Treadway placed particular emphasis was that of royalties paid to owners of anthracite mine fields. Before the war, he said, the Girard Estate, which supports Girard College, was getting a royalty of 48 cents per ton and now it receives as high as \$2.50 per ton. This naturally sets the standard for other royalties paid, and he asked the committee to find out why these royalties are being paid.

There is a wide field for investigation as to dealers' profits, Mr. Treadway said. He asserted that the local dealers have done as well as possible, but there is an element which serves no useful part in coal distribution which should be investigated and eliminated if possible. He advocated some means of applying a quality test to anthracite fuel, urged study of substitutes, opposed Government ownership, but advocated some authority under which the Government can oblige operators to ship coal to specified destinations.

**"Protected Monopoly"**

B. Preston Clark, vice-president of the Associated Industries and former vice-chairman of the emergency fuel commission for the State, told the committee that there has been a generally favorable response to the appeal to members of the industrial organization for anticipatory buying of coal for distribution to employees.

James T. Welch, Representative from North Adams, put in the opposition of several local dealers to the present seizure law. He said that they feel that the law should be repealed in the interests of getting an adequate supply of coal into the State. Whitfield Tuck of Winchester urged the committee to recommend government control of the railroads and coal mines, and Herbert E. Webster of Lowell declared that the coal industry sets up a "protected monopoly," the effect of which is to shut out all but a chosen few from dealing in coal.

NEW ENGLAND  
ROTARIANS MEET

FITCHBURG, Mass., May 16 (Special).—Rotary clubs from all over New England, comprising the thirty-first district, held their annual executive session and banquet here last evening, the chief speaker being Raymond Knoepfel, governor-elect of the twenty-ninth (New York) district. Fifty-five clubs were represented and Judge Robert W. Hill of Salem, governor of the district, presided. Daniel Sullivan of Fall River, governor-elect of the district, Thomas F. Dwyer, president-elect of the New York City club, and William C. Bamberg, formerly president of the Boston club and formerly governor of the district, addressed the gathering. J. Syme Mercer, retiring president of the Fitchburg club, was presented with a retiring president's badge.

WOMEN WILL WORK  
FOR A 75 P. C. VOTEMassachusetts League Also to  
Act on World Court and  
Prohibition Resolutions

Establishment of a permanent world court, enforcement of prohibition, the study of foreign relations, and systematic effort to register at least a 75 per cent vote of women at all elections, were presented for endorsement by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at the closing session of its third annual meeting at the Twentieth Century Club this afternoon.

Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, president of the league, asked in her address if the statement that democracy is doomed is true, and continued:

"When we reach this question most of us pause, and the majority feel overwhelmingly that democracy, with all its faults, presents probably the best hope for the human race that has yet been brought forward. If that is so, and if most of us are convinced that we want democracy, what are we going to do about the shortcomings of democracy? Are we going to join those standing on the side lines and prophesying failure or finding fault, or are we going to say, 'Democracy must succeed'? Only by seeing to it that democracy does succeed can we protect our country from the extremes of reaction or radicalism. If democracy is to succeed, it is up to every one of us to do certain things. First, to educate ourselves as to the machinery of the Government under which we live. We cannot do much to uphold democracy if we do not know how it works."

Second, to educate ourselves as to the problems which this machinery shall be used to solve. Efficiency in doing those things which best serve the welfare of the human race is the ideal. Third, to train ourselves to demand the facts, think about those facts honestly and act fearlessly. Fourth, to avail ourselves of every opportunity democracy gives us to take part in governing our country, by using the ballot at primaries and elections, voting on referendum questions, and so forth. Fifth, to demand that we have some knowledge of the men whom we trust to represent us and to carry out our wishes in government. Sixth, insist that those men, when elected, be held accountable and that they be recognized as well as poor service repudiated. Seventh, to regard citizenship as involving obligation for unselfish public service."

**Adopt \$20,000 Budget**

Practically without discussion, the delegates passed a budget of \$20,000 for the coming year. This presents the same total as that of last year, but there have been careful trimmings and readjustments, and it is understood that in case of emergency requirements or possible reduction in expenditures the budget may be drawn from a given department to another. As it stands, \$4320 is given to the work of organization; \$5208 to education, including publicity and miscellaneous; \$724 to legislation, and \$9923 to administration.

On recommendation of the finance committee, Miss F. E. Wood, chairman, it was decided that representatives of local leagues come to the fall business meeting prepared to pledge on the regional quota, these pledges to be based on quotas previously recommended to the local leagues.

Following the report of the committee on unification of laws, Mrs. Jennie Lottman-Barron, chairman, the convention passed a resolution presented by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell that a letter be sent to Governor Cox requesting that at least one woman be placed on the proposed commission to investigate jury service of women. It was decided, further, to recommend Mrs. Lottman-Barron for appointment to the commission.

Speaking for the Massachusetts Civic League, of which she is a secretary, Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham asked the co-operation of the League of Women Voters in securing signatures to an initiative petition for the legislative bill for the examination, classification and specialized treatment of all convicted prisoners, the Massachusetts Legislature so far having failed to act upon the measure. Hostile co-operation was unanimously pledged by the delegates.

**Women Have Price Fixing Power**

Mrs. Esther M. Andrews, chairman of the committee on women in industry, reported at yesterday afternoon's session that she had asked each of the local leagues to organize a committee on women in industry and that she had no doubt that next season there would be working committees ready to give effective support to minimum-wage law for the just protection of women.

Reporting for the committee on living costs, Mrs. Elbert A. Harvey, chairman, said that education of the women of the State as to conditions and their own power to handle them seemed to be the most valuable part of the committee's work during the last week, she declared.

Women are the spenders and should realize the power they have in fixing prices. When properly organized it is the final arbiter, and profiteering cannot stand against it. The costs of pro-

PLANNING BOARD  
MEASURE SIGNEDNew State Division to Study  
Transportation Within the  
Metropolitan District

Marking what is expected to result in a distinct forward step in the field of traffic, transportation and planning development, the Richards Bill, establishing a division of metropolitan planning within the Metropolitan District Commission, was signed this afternoon by Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The new law organizes the new division in charge of seven commissioners. Three are appointed by the Governor to serve without compensation, and the other four are commissioners of the state Department of Public Works, Public Utilities and Metropolitan District Commission and the Boston Transit Department.

Under the act the new commission will investigate transportation service and facilities within the metropolitan district. Its aim will be the co-ordination of these facilities upon an arterial system of traffic, and its scope will be all phases of correlation between the various agencies to traffic. Consultation with local planning boards and co-operation with all state and local offices concerned with any part of the traffic question are provided for in the measure.

The act is the result of active and disinterested work by George Louis Richards, Representative from Malden, who, as House chairman of the legislative Committee on Street Railways, has devoted wide study to the question of transportation. It had the active support of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, being adopted as a part of its legislative program.

"This act represents a fundamental essential to meeting the traffic and transportation problems of the present and the future," Mr. Richards said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, commenting on the signature of the act. "The complications of the question in the metropolitan district will increase rather than decrease. The only way in which they can be met is by a systematic, well-planned and forward-looking planning. This act provides such machinery, bringing together all the loose ends of governmental supervision of traffic and transportation."

ZIONIST LEADER  
ARRIVES IN BOSTONDr. Weizmann the Guest of  
Mayor Curley at Breakfast

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist organization, was formerly by Boston in his morning at a breakfast given by Mayor Curley at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Dr. Weizmann will speak tonight on the Zionist movement and its program, in the Boston Opera House. Although he was in America last year, Dr. Weizmann has returned to further the interests of the Keren Hayesod campaign for the rebuilding of Palestine and the founding there of a national Jewish home.

Dr. Weizmann, who is a natural scientist of international fame, was formerly in lecturing in the University of Manchester and during the war served in the British Ministry of Munitions. Following the Lord Balfour suggestion that Great Britain extend protection to a Jewish colony in Palestine, he took active leadership in a program to populate the territory with Jewish colonies. During 1919-20 settlement work was begun, several hundreds of immigrants going to Palestine. Over 750,000 trees were planted in that period and \$300,000 spent on agricultural development.

Since that time further funds have been contributed and the number of immigrants steadily increased. The present campaign is to enable the work of development to go forward, to establish a Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and to develop secondary schools throughout the colonies.

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26 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON  
A Mutual Savings Bank  
Interest Begins MAY 21

Golf Suits for New  
Adventure and Conquest

CONFIDENT colors and patterns tailored with skill, science and finish. With correct formality and form in our own "St. Andrew" and "Myopia" models.

Offering a golf dress and address that will never fail to serve you faithfully in any company or contest.

Obtainable in two, three or four pieces or separate knickers in a variety of patterns.

Scott's Golf Suits priced \$50 to \$85. Our own distinctive creations. Ready-to-wear.

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LIMITED  
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

SALES QUESTIONED  
IN SMITH LITIGATIONTrustee Seeks to Recover on  
Brokers' Assets Disposed Of  
by New York Firm

Trial of the suit of Bartholomew A. Brickley, trustee in bankruptcy for the firm of Earnest E. Smith & Co., Boston brokers, who failed on Jan. 15, 1921, against Wrenn Brothers, brokers, of New York and Boston, for \$150,000, which the trustee alleges should be paid for the benefit of the Smith creditors, continued today before Judge Stanley E. Quin, in the jury waived session of the Suffolk Superior Civil Court. The two firms involved in the litigation had accounts with each other, and the question before the court is whether one firm could apply one account against another after bankruptcy was announced.

Mr. Brickley testified that the Smith assets were about \$160,000, while the liabilities were \$600,000. He is trying to recover on two notes of \$75,000 each, given by the Smith concern to Wrenn Brothers, with valuable security, on which the latter firm realized when the Boston house failed. The Wrenn Brothers allege that the Smith firm owed them over \$400,000 on stock on which they were short and on a margin account.

**Membership of Firms**

The Smith brokerage house, which had offices in Devonshire Street, where today the recognized concern of E. E. Smith, Inc., is doing an investment business, before it failed in January of 1921, consisted of Earnest E. Smith, Nathaniel W. Niles and Alfred S. Dabney. Philip W. Wrenn and Robert D. Wrenn are the members of the New York concern and Mr. Dabney is a brother-in-law to Robert D. Wrenn. Mr. Smith, Mr. Niles and Mr. Dabney were indicted for larceny after the failure in Suffolk County but Joseph C. Pelletier, when he was district attorney, on Oct. 17, 1921, not pressed the indictments against Messrs. Niles and Dabney, and the present district attorney, Thomas C. O'Brien, not pressed the indictment against Mr. Smith on April 10 of this year.

When the Smith firm's failure was announced on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, the Wrenn Brothers sold their trading account with the Boston house on the floor, realizing, it is alleged, a balance of \$118,000.

**Action Called Customary**

On the witness stand yesterday, Philip W. Wrenn asserted that his firm had acted in accordance with New York and Boston stock exchange usage when they sold one account to apply it to the other.

Hugh D. McClellan, attorney for Mr. Brickley, argued that the money Wrenn Brothers owed Earnest E. Smith & Co. should have been made payable to the general creditors of the Boston house who have been waiting for even a part of their money since January, 1921.

Edward F. McClellan, attorney for Wrenn Brothers, insisted that in selling the Smith securities held on the two \$75,000 notes they had paid themselves and had used one account to square another.

David A. Noonan, bookkeeper for the New York house, produced the firm's records, showing their dealings with the Smith house, and gave the figures showing the size of the account owing when bankruptcy came to the Boston men.

BILLBOARD ISSUE  
TO BE FOUGHT OUTHaverhill Council Indorses Ac-  
tion of Commissioner

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 16 (Special).—The municipal council has approved the action of George L. Martin, Commissioner of Streets, in his protest to the division of highways of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, against the granting of licenses for the erection of three billboard signs in this city.

One of the proposed billboards would

**Moore Push-Pins**  
Glass Heads—Steel Points  
Moore Push-Pins Hangers  
To hang up things  
Ask your dealer to show them  
Sold Everywhere  
10¢ per 100  
Moore Push-Pin Co.  
Weymouth, Philadelphia

**"Say it with Flowers"**  
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada.

**Don't Miss**  
124 Tremont St., Boston. Tel. Beach 6900

be located on Kenosia Avenue, part of the state highway, in one of the beauty spots of the city, and Alderman Martin objected, on the ground that he "did not believe the sign would be an ornament to the surrounding territory."

The other two signs would be located at Haseltine Square. With regard to this petition, Alderman Martin said: "This locality is at a very dangerous curve where we expect to have the roadway widened soon, and for that reason I strenuously object to the erection of the signs."

The locations are several miles apart, but both are on the main lines of travel that thousands of automobile tourists take in passing through the city.

Alderman Martin asserts that when an objection is made to the granting of a billboard license the state authorities are supposed to call a hearing before granting the license, but that in the past the never having received notice of such hearings and has found later that protested signs have been erected.

The municipal council is unanimous in its opposition to billboards and with a program of highway development and street widening being carried out the apparently passive attitude of the Department of Public Works is being criticized.

There are said to be instances in the city of billboards occupying part of city land illegally, extending beyond the private property upon which they have been located. The council intends to take action to have signs that are upon municipal land removed.

SENATORIAL CONTEST  
IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H., May 16 (Special).—Following a report from Washington that Senator George H. Moses would not manage the presidential campaign of Hiram W. Johnson, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that Senator Moses would come to New Hampshire in a few days and prepare the ground for the election of a Republican senator from this State to succeed Henry W. Keyes.

Senator Keyes will be a candidate for re-election and it is expected that he will be opposed by Fred H. Brown, the present Democratic Governor of the State. The Senator also will have opposition in the primaries from the progressive wing of the Republican party, according to all indications. Huntley N. Spaulding, president of the State Board of Education, is mentioned as a likely candidate in the Republican primaries against Senator Keyes.

ZONING MEASURE  
FOR STATE INDORSED

HARTFORD, Conn., May 16.—The general zoning bill was reported favorably to the General Assembly today as the result of action taken by the Cities and Boroughs Committee in executive session. The bill provides that cities and towns may restrict the nature of buildings within designated districts and layouts for buildings and streets. The bill is not retroactive and will apply to new construction only.

There are a number of bills to give towns, specifically named, power to make zoning regulations, but the committee has not yet acted upon.

**POLICE MASONIC DEGREE TEAM**

Commissioner Herbert A. Wilson of the Boston police, E. C. R. Bagley of the Massachusetts Division of Correction and members of the Boston Police Department, are expected to occupy the chairs in Prospect Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Roslindale, next Monday evening, during the conferring of the third degree upon two members of the Boston police force. Mr. Bagley, having a Masonic title of Right Worshipful, will act as Worshipful Master.

MORE ACTION DUE  
ON GASOLINE TAXHouse Is to Vote Today Upon  
Motion to Reconsider Yesterday's  
Rejection of Bill

Representatives of Massachusetts automobile organizations on one side, and of the state administration on the other, were busily at work today in preparation for another and perhaps final stage in the legislative battle over the proposal to levy a two-cent per gallon tax on gasoline, and divide the revenue evenly between the states and cities and towns for highway work.

After a debate which occupied the entire session of the House yesterday, and was the occasion of the most active and heated contest since the Legislature convened, the House voted 118 to 113 against ordering the bill to engrossment.

Promptly upon the announcement of the vote, it was moved strategically by Martin Hays, Representative from Boston, that the House reconsider its action, following which he urged that his motion be defeated. The effect would have been to check reconsideration today and settle the issue finally. Upon the heels of this it was moved that the motion to reconsider be postponed until today. The latter motion prevailed amid a stormy closing, and adjournment was taken.

The debate on the gas tax bill produced little that was new on either side of a much argued question. The proponents of the bill, led by Henry L. Shattuck, Representative from Boston and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, pointed to the necessity for much highway construction and rebuilding of bridges. This demands additional revenue, it was urged, and a bill which levies a tax upon those using the highways, and in proportion to that use measured by gasoline consumed, is the most equitable method.

The opposition was largely based on objection to more taxes. It was declared that the funds could be raised out of general taxation or that registration fees should be scaled up to obtain greater revenue from trucks. Two of the members who offered this alternative voted against such a measure last year. The tax was declared to be class taxation without representation and a relic of the outworn system of tolls.

Amendments offered cutting the proposed tax to 1 cent were rejected by voice votes, and the roll call came on the main bill. With one vacancy, and the Speaker present but not voting, only seven members failed to answer when their names were called.

The two-cent tax has the support of the Governor, who recommended it in his inaugural message, and the Department of Public Works. It was proposed by the special commission that investigated the municipal expenditures and taxation. The automobile organizations have been active in opposition with advertisements, letters and telegrams.

They are on the way—almost here: Asparagus, peas and beans. Drop a generous piece of Nucoa on them while they're piping hot and let it melt in and in and in.

The flavor of Nucoa-ed vegetables has never been surpassed.

**Queen Quality**

**BOOT SHOP**

158 TREMONT ST., BOSTON  
NEAR WEST STREET

**CHARMING Evening Slippers**

Brocaded Silver or Gold cloth, with one strap, as illustrated. Hand turned soles; flat straight heels or Baby Louis heels. Delightfully graceful and stylish.

**\$10.50**

Chiffon full-fashioned Hose in Gold or Silver. Lisle tops, \$2.25

Many other styles from \$5.50 to \$8.50.  
Exclusive Boston Agency for Queen Quality Shoes

Mail Orders Welcomed Delivery Free

**Women Who Drive Cars Use Watson Shoe Protex**  
Slips On and Off the Heel Easily. Fits Any Shoe.

Mail Orders Filled by Return Mail

40 cents the Pair  
308 Shops Building, Des Moines, Iowa  
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**Mackintosh-Truman Lumber Company**

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## TWILIGHT TALES

The Fish Circus

OF COURSE, Marjorie and Tim visited the Aquarium while they were staying with Aunt Grace. All wise children who go to New York make a call on the fish who live at that hotel, which is situated on the Battery, past which, almost beneath the shadow of the Statue of Liberty, sail in and out the great ocean liners and freight transports of the world. These sights make the Aquarium Hotel popular with fish.

That evening the Twins were chatting about what they had seen.

"The last time that I was there," said Uncle Billy, who was Aunt Grace's husband, "the fish were giving a circus. I'll tell you about it. I paid a Sand Dollar to get in."

"Oh, I know what you mean," cried Marjorie; "the Sand Dollar's a funny fish."

"Well," continued Uncle Billy, "if you had paid him to the Boxfish—who takes charge of the box office, of course—and said: 'One reserved seat, please,' he would have handed you a ticket and told you to give it to the gator, who is the fellow with the big teeth who stands at the gate and tears tickets in two and lets you in."

"That's what I did. Inside it seemed dark and I had to look around for the usher, Yellow-Shiner, who said: 'This way to your Perch, Sir.' The Perch was so far away that I stopped first and got some Mussels, so I could climb up."

"Oh, Uncle Billy, you are the funniest joker I know," cried Tim.

"After I had found my Perch," continued Uncle Billy, "thus encouraged, 'the music began to play with a Zebra quite naturally for band master. The Fiddler Crab carried the air on his violin, with the Pipefish tooting a third above and the Harp Seal throbbing a third below, while every now and then the Drumfish hammered the air into resounding whirrigigs."

"At the close of this concert the trained animals appeared. The Lionfish was the main thing, of course, but the Leopard fish's performance was good in spots. The Sea Horse did tricks on Skates, but they did not know them well and the act consisted mainly of Plounders. The Raven did a comic eating act, because he was raven-ous, and the Pigfish and Hogfish balanced delicious Jellyfish on their snouts and the Lump Sucker sucked lollipops. Just then the Clown, Goosefish, went somersaulting by, but stopped in amazement to see such eating feasts. 'I can see that the food Smelt good,' he cried. Thereupon Ravenfish, Pigfish, Hogfish, Lump Sucker and the other fish all dropped their eatables. This irritated the Circus Manager, Snapper, who snapped out that he would have nothing more to do with that Company, and thereupon turned on his heel. In the midst of the confusion I could hear him telephoning the Tankfish and the other fish to call for his properties the next day. Then the Nurse Shark came skimming in, followed by Soapfish, Ribbonfish and Pinfish, all looking for Snapper's daughter, Angelfish, to get her dressed and ready for the journey."

"This unfortunate quarrel brought the Circus to an end. When I came out, the Sunfish was sinking and the Moonfish coming up. The Robinfish were sweetly singing their evening carol. As I crossed the threshold, the Schoolmaster said he hoped I had learned a great deal, and the Map Turtle offered me complete plans of New York."

"You can't come back till morning," sang Croaker and Grunter behind me; 'the Harbor Seals, the Harbor Seals.'"

## INTELLECTUAL FORCE OF LABOR SHOWN IN POLITICAL PROGRAM

Practical Proposal That War Debt Burden Be Reduced by Limited Capital Levy, Producing \$15,000,000,000

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, May 1.—By far the most interesting phenomenon in the political world of Great Britain of recent years is the growth of the Labor Party. It was founded little more than 20 years ago, by Keir Hardie. It returned two members to the House of Commons in the election of 1900. It secured 45 members in the election of 1910. In the election which has just taken place it elected over 140, or practically a quarter of the House. What is more significant still: whereas in December, 1910, it polled 370,802 votes, in 1922 it polled 4,251,000 out of a total poll of 14,110,000.

What distinguishes the Labor Party from the two older parties in the state? It is easy to see what Conservatism stands for. It is not difficult to define the ideals of Liberalism. What is the appeal of Labor which differentiates it so markedly from the other two?

**Labor's Primary Concern**

Labor is concerned primarily to remedy the peculiar evils which have sprung up under our modern industrial civilization—evils far more obvious and intense in the Old World than in the new, and especially so in a country like Great Britain. With over 80 per cent of its population living in towns. It declares that the more or less chronic poverty of a large proportion of the community, the bad housing, the perpetual menace of unemployment, the absence of any control over their own working lives by the workers in the modern factory system—above all, perhaps, the glaring contrast between the hardships of the poor and the flaunting luxury and idleness and power of those who inherit wealth—are evils which will wreck western civilization, if they are allowed to continue. In its view, they are not irredeemable ills, for it believes that if society really set itself to the task it ought to be able to organize the colossal productive power of the modern world so as to give a good living, good housing, good education and varied recreation on fairly equal terms to all its members who were prepared to work, with an ample margin to provide against bad times.

What, however, most distinguishes the Labor Party is the method they propose to adopt. The political theory of the Labor Party is not based, as is that of two writers, Karl Marx and Henry George, both of whom attribute the economic evils of modern society to a single fundamental cause, the system whereby private individuals have been allowed to become the owners of the land, its natural resources, and the great organs of production, the production of the modern world. This

means, they point out, that the few can charge rent for the use of the land, which nature obviously intended for all, while doing no work themselves, and that the rest of the community can only live by hiring themselves out to the owner of land and capital to work for wages perpetually pressed down to a minimum by competition.

It is this conviction which is the unifying and driving force behind the Labor movement, which explains their constant use of the word "capitalism," and their hatred of "capitalism." Their fundamental purpose is officially described in the party constitution to be "to secure for the producers by hand and by brain the full fruits of their industry and the most equitable distribution thereof which may be possible, upon the basis of the common ownership of the means of production and the best obtainable system of popular administration and control of such industry or service."

**Labor Party Not Revolutionary**

It might be thought from this far-reaching declaration that the Labor Party is a revolutionary party. It is quite the reverse. There was a time just after the war when the younger hotheads, inspired by Moscow, entertained revolutionary aspirations. But today the party is vehemently constitutional in its outlook. It sets in front of it the high goal of a co-operative commonwealth. But its leaders recognize that progress toward it can only come by gradual evolution, and that undue interference with personal liberty and the use of violence is the shortest road to reaction.

The practical installment which it placed on its program at the recent election was as follows. It proposed that the burden of the war debt should be reduced by a capital levy on all fortunes above \$25,000, and which it estimated would produce about \$15,000,000,000. It recommended that the railways and the mines should be nationalized, with compensation to their present owners, and that the workers should be given a share in their management. In external affairs it stood for limitation of all armaments, for a revised League of Nations to prevent war, and for

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further installments of self-government in India and Egypt. It also advocated a large program of education, housing, old-age pensions, the national control of the liquor traffic, and so forth.

Standing for so ambitious a policy the Labor Party is in less need of striking leaders. And in point of fact it has not got them. Its leaders are recruited from several quarters. The majority, like the majority of the rank and file, are trade-union officials, like J. R. Clynes, J. H. Thomas or Mr. Gosling, all men of great moderation of character, or like Mr. Smillie or Frank Hodges of the miners' federation, of a more extreme color. Then there are the intellectuals, like Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, Bernard Shaw and, at a distance, H. G. Wells, and the middle-class recruits, like Ramsay MacDonald, the present leader of the party, a man of high intellectual gifts, and of Liberal as well as Socialist sympathies. Finally, there are the wild men like Mr. Kirkwood, mostly from Glasgow, who supply the "revolutionary enthusiasm and fire." The practical ability of the leaders is probably greater than their opponents would allow.

**Real Weakness Is One-Sidedness**

The real weakness of the party is that its ideas are one-sided. It is still too much dominated by the philosophy of the under dog, who believes in the peculiarly heartless kind of being known as a capitalist, who has something imposed about his neck a purely artificial cage called the capitalist system. It does not realize that though some of our present distresses are undoubtedly due to the private ownership of natural resources, the greater part are due to causes lying far back in international affairs, in the uncertainty of such natural forces as the weather or the seasons, in the incessant readjustment which human invention and human progress inevitably involve, in human nature itself.

It does not do justice to the fact that capitalism is acting under economic law, that, despite all its defects, it has released in invention and enterprise to an extraordinary degree, and given to all classes a variety of life previously unknown, and that one of its primary functions is to absorb a great part of those risks which are inseparable from economic enterprise in a constantly changing world, which would otherwise impinge on the worker himself.

None the less the Labor Party has come to stay, if for no other reason than that for all its inexperience and theorizing, it is on the side of the angels. It does set out to remedy the most crying evils of the day, and it has behind it a moral fervor which neither of the two older parties can command. It really does want to make a better world for the under dog to live in. If it can learn by experience and from criticism that the problem it seems to solve is more complicated and less susceptible of legislative treatment than it is now inclined to believe, and can adapt its practical program to a better appreciation of the true facts of the world in which we live, it will some day form a government, and may make a real contribution to the most urgent problems of our time.

**WOMAN LAWYER TO AID NEEDY**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, May 16.—New York City's newest woman lawyer is Mrs. Julia Morris Vandernoot. Her certificate showing her right to practice as an attorney and counselor at law was received Monday from the Appellate Division, and Tuesday she started her professional career. She says she intends to devote her talents to aiding the needy who otherwise might be deprived of legal counsel.

**RUSSIANS COMING TO AMERICA**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, May 16.—Fifteen hundred Russian refugees have engaged passage to this country from Constantinople, according to a cable message just received by the Russian Refugee Relief Society here. The party is expected to reach New York about July 1.

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## The World's Great Capitals

### The Week in Paris

Paris, May 16  
THE news that the Eiffel Tower which dominates Paris is to be destroyed has caused indignant protests from all kinds of people. Somehow the French become sentimentally attached to these landmarks. The iron tower lifts its thin cobwebby structure into the sky, and its disappearance would leave a great gap to which Paris cannot reconcile itself. It was bad enough to have the Big Wheel demolished, but the Big Wheel could only be seen from certain parts of the capital. These gigantic playthings were made in 1889 and 1900 for the exhibitions and attracted much attention by their hugeness. But they have had no use since—until recently the invention of wireless telegraphy made of the Eiffel Tower a wireless station. It is urged that as there is a still more powerful station at Sainte-Asaise, it is no longer necessary. But on the other hand it is pointed out that the Sainte-Asaise station is for commercial purposes, while the Eiffel Tower is devoted to official and semi-official purposes. The weather is announced daily to agriculturists and a concert is given daily for amateurs. Perhaps the Eiffel Tower will be saved after all.

It is not often that a President publishes a book during his period of office, but M. Millerand, President of the French Republic, has issued "Le Retour de l'Alsace-Lorraine à la France." He describes the work which he did as High Commissioner in those provinces during the difficult days following the armistice. When he was appointed by M. Clemenceau to this post in May, 1919, Alsace-Lorraine was in the disorder which inevitably resulted from the abolition of one régime before the new régime had been properly prepared. M. Millerand's book shows him in action. He laid down the policy that his Administration "should show some respect for beliefs and social institutions and should take care not to interfere with established customs, in a determination to proceed by stages." In his own words, he recognized that "what has been so slowly, so minutely organized during nearly half a century, cannot be modified without careful and rational consideration."

From 1200 to 1500 Paris "mildnettes" are on strike, including many of those employed in the big dressmaking establishments in the Rue de la Paix. Parties of them have been parading the boulevards and some of the ateliers are guarded by soldiers as a precaution against disturbance. The workwomen are demanding 150 francs a week as a minimum wage for "first hands" and 115 francs for employees of second grade. The present wage for "first hands" is 114 francs a week. With food and other necessities, the "mildnettes" cannot live on their present wages.

Has anyone the right to destroy what a writer of genius has penned? Paris is revealing in a controversy after its own heart. Arthur Meyer, director of the French Republic, is no matter what price a letter of Flaubert which was to be put up for auction, in order to burn it. This letter contains a coarse expression—Rabelaisian term which is not infrequently used by Frenchmen and has

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little significance. M. Meyer, the venerable editor of the Gaulois, thinks, however, that its existence is a blot on the memory of Flaubert, and he proudly relates that 20 years ago he performed the same service for Alfred de Vigny, who had written a letter of which M. Meyer did not approve. There are loud outcries against this "vandalism." Since everybody now knows that there is such a letter, what can it matter that it is in the museum of some collector? Certainly much more publicity has been aroused by this gesture of Arthur Meyer than would have been the case had he remained silent.

The official Bolshevik version of "The Last Days of the Last Tsar," is printed here. It declares that the execution of the imperial family was rendered necessary by the preparation of the monarchists for the making to deliver the Tsar from captivity at the very moment when the White Army and the Czechoslovak forces were menacing the town of Ekaterinburg. From the first days of the imprisonment of the royal family, monarchists of all descriptions flocked into the town. Incessant attempts were made on all sorts of pretexts, to see Nicholas, but for that a special order was necessary and all these "canaille" were rebuffed by the local soviet. It became evident to the population that the monarchists were creating an organization for the liberation of Nicholas, and the local soviet had to prevent a rising of indignant workmen to lynch Nicholas and the clique that had gathered around him. A letter was seized announcing to the Romanoffs that the soviet of liberation was approaching and that the delivering armies were at hand. Had the Tsar escaped to a foreign country he would have exercised a powerful influence in a counter revolution, as well as in the efforts to repress the Communist movement throughout the world.

The presence of Dr. Dorten, head of the Rhineland separatist movement in Paris, continues to excite comment and documents are published in some of the Paris newspapers to show that both Germany and France have considered the possibilities of a Rhineland Republic, but with very different motives. The text of a confidential communication made by Herr Bieker, then a German Minister, to leaders of the Popular Party at Mayence a few days before the constitution of the Cuno government is printed, and, if authentic, shows that the transformation of the Rhineland into an independent state was contemplated by the Germans as a means of creating in France a false sense of security. There were to be two stages. If, after the occupation of the Ruhr, Rhinelanders were incited against France to such a degree that their only thought would be to throw off the French yoke, it would be possible to pass to the execution of the second part of the plan. This was to submit, in appearance, to

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**The Sign of Reliability**

the desire of France by constituting a Rhineland state with official independence and perhaps complete separation from the Reich. That, however, was not to be regarded as a matter of any importance provided that the population could be trusted and that a government was established in whom the Reich could repose confidence. Then with the aid of the Center Party and the Socialdemokraten, who are in a majority in the Rhineland, a Parliament could be formed, docile to the dictates of Berlin. In such conditions every concession could be made without uneasiness. So long as German and Prussian prestige in Rhineland was maintained, the game could be won. Under the cover of a concession so important to France, the remainder of Germany would still be free to prepare without risk the final deliverance of the Rhineland.

In 1919 General Mangin was concerned in a plan to create a Rhineland Republic by a coup d'état. The text of letters addressed by General Pershing to President Wilson and by President Wilson to M. Clemenceau has been published in many newspapers. General Pershing in his letter, dated May 22, 1919, stated that he had been informed by General Liggett, commanding the American Army of Occupation, that he had been approached by General Mangin, commanding the French Army at Mayence, through a Colonel of the Headquarters Staff, to ascertain what would be the attitude of America toward a revolution on the west bank of the Rhine with the object of forming a free Rhineland Republic, independent of Germany. General Liggett quite rightly refused to examine such a proposal. He instructed General Liggett not to allow political agitators to have access to the American sector, whatever might be the status of the persons whom they pretended to represent. Mr. Wilson sent a copy of this letter to M. Clemenceau, without any other observation upon it than that it had greatly disturbed him.

**NEW YORK TEACHERS' ELECTION**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, May 16.—Hugh C. Laughlin was elected president of the New York City Teachers' Association at its annual meeting at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. Miss Josephine Sherwin was made financial secretary and Miss Regina A. Carls, treasurer.

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Our Women's Department has taken on added interest with the arrival of the new Box Coat Silk Suits; the suit sketched on the right has an embroidered mink-look coat; pleated skirt on a bodice; shown in all white; white coat and black skirt; or ecru coat and beige skirt, etc. The other is of faded silk crepe; in all navy; all black; all pearl gray; or ecru coat with tan skirt, etc. The hats sketched are new arrivals for summer.

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## HOTEL IN DAKOTA GOES BONE DRY

Employees Warned of Prosecution for Violations

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 12 (Special)—A sign posted on the door of the manager's room of the Hotel Carpenter, of this city, might be effective in reducing breaches in the prohibition law if it were copied throughout the Union. It reads:

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**  
Employees of this hotel are expressly forbidden to sell or bring intoxicating liquors within this hotel. Any employee furnishing liquor to a guest will be promptly discharged and vigorously prosecuted.

Employees are requested to report to the management any guest asking for intoxicating liquor.

Please help us observe the prohibition laws. Your co-operation is kindly requested.

The Epleys Hotel Company.

Mr. Charles P. Gough of the Epleys Hotel Company, operating a chain of eight hotels through Nebraska, South Dakota, and Iowa, who is responsible for the sign, hopes that his example will encourage other managers and hotel owners to take a firmer stand for the Eighteenth Amendment, and that they will show their dry attitude to employees and the public by the display of such signs.

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Electrical Service for Automobiles.  
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## RADICAL CHANGE NOT PROPOSED

Overseers' Vote Expected to Re-  
late Only to Investment of  
Accumulated Funds

That the real purpose behind the action of the Harvard Board of Overseers, who voted a recommendation last night that accumulated athletic funds of the university be handled by the treasurer of the Harvard Corporation, instead of by the so-called Harvard Athletic Association, was simply to put those funds to more productive use; and that there was no intention to curb athletics nor to introduce faculty control, was the contention given out this morning by Mel F. W. Moore, graduate manager of athletics. While not prepared to give out the full text of the report, F. L. Allen, secretary of the corporation, admitted that action along these lines had been taken by the overseers, but that the first reported news of it today was highly erroneous and misleading. Both agreed that the overseers had no intention to change the management of Harvard athletics nor to introduce any radical departures in any respect.

Mr. Moore had not heard of the decision of the overseers until he reached his office in Cambridge this morning, but declared that the action was undoubtedly taken at the combined instigation, or at least influenced by the suggestions, of President A. L. Lowell, the university athletic committee, and himself, they having had the matter under consideration for some time.

"I have not read the exact report of the overseers yet," Major Moore said this morning, "but I do know that these early rumors of a revolution of Harvard athletics are entirely wrong. 'In the first place,' he continued, 'the plan is not to handle all gate receipts, as was reported; but that he shall merely take over any accumulated funds, for the simple reason that he has access to more productive channels of investment than we have. The last thing in the world that the corporation treasurer would want to do would be to handle the vast amount of detail associated with the handling of gate receipts and allied matters. We shall continue to do that. But the idea is that when we have accumulated a certain large surplus, and the same is eligible for investment, we shall turn it over to the corporation treasurer who will handle it. For instance, he has access to certain certificates of indebtedness, a safe investment which pays a considerably larger interest than we can obtain, and when one reckons in hundreds of thousands of dollars, it makes a tremendous difference. It is more to create a sinking fund for our surplus; it is more to get these two departments closer in touch, as they naturally should be; there is no idea, I am sure, to change the present system of management of athletics.'

"When one speaks of taking over control of athletics, he forgets that the Harvard Athletic Association, as it is known, is not really an organization after all. It is not incorporated, and its title is merely a convenient trade name. We are actually a part of the university, after all. In 1888 the president and fellows voted for the establishment of a committee on the regulation of athletic sports, and that is all we are today. The Harvard Athletic Association was simply the name of the old track department, which we took over later. In 1893, the president and fellows voted for a salaried graduate treasurer to assume the management of all athletics and finances accruing therefrom. That position I now hold. I do not think there is any idea to disturb that organization.

"There has been no complaint against the management of athletics, as it exists here today, and I am sure that the faculty hasn't the slightest desire to step in," added Mr. Moore. "We are merely agents of the corporation, appointed by the same body as appoints the faculty, and to whom we bear a direct relation.

"The Harvard Athletic Association is merely a convenience for discharging the details. Someone has to do it. That's what we are here for. As a matter of fact we have very little power when it comes to important matters; any such decisions must come from the corporation after all. 'We are under recommendations of the athletic committee, which, in turn, must obtain its authority from the corporation. For instance, if we want to build a swimming pool, or a gymnasium or make additions to Soldiers Field, we have to go right back to the corporation for permission. The power is with them, anyway, so what is the difference? I am sure, as I mentioned, that the faculty doesn't want to interfere."

Mr. Allen declared that the findings of the overseers, as reported this morning, were by no means official. Both he and Mr. Moore branded them as "sensational" and "misleading."

Mr. Allen would not deny that the overseers, at any rate, had recommended the construction of a large swimming pool and new squash courts, also more equipment, space, and facilities for the rowing quarters, to care for the rapidly growing numbers who are turning toward these sports.

**MICHIGAN WINS AT TENNIS**  
STATE COLLEGE, Pa., May 16.—The University of Michigan team was too strong for that of the Pennsylvania State College in tennis here yesterday, winning five out of six matches.

### Satisfaction

The man and woman who really appreciate the best things in furnishings always find genuine satisfaction at

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## Canadian Canoeists to Visit Washington

TORONTO, Ont., May 16.—The Canadian Canoe Association has accepted an invitation to enter representatives in a canoe regatta to be held at Washington, D. C. early in June.

The Humber Bay Club of Toronto, will send its best four, while the Island Aquatic Club, also of this city, will be represented by several star paddlers. Ottawa and Montreal clubs also are expected to be represented.

## COMMONWEALTH C. C. IS IN FIRST PLACE

**BOSTON FOUR-BALL GOLF LEAGUE**  
STANDING

Club	Plays	Wins	Losses	Ties	P.C.
Commonwealth C. C.	5	3 1/2	1 1/2	0	23 1/2
Woodland Golf Club	5	3	2	0	21
Weston Golf Club	5	3	2	0	21
Chestnut Hill Golf Club	4	3	1	0	20
Bras Burn C. C.	4	2	2	0	18
Oakley Country Club	5	2	3	0	14
Winchester C. C.	4	2	2	0	14
Wollaston G. C.	4	1 1/2	2 1/2	0	12 1/2
Waltham Golf Club	4	1 1/2	2 1/2	0	12 1/2

Commonwealth Country Club has moved up into first place in the championship standing of the Boston Four-Ball Golf League and is now leading the race with a one-point margin over Woodland Golf Club, which held the lead previous to yesterday's matches. The Weston Golf Club is a close third with only 2 1/2 points less than the leaders.

That this order will not be in force after next Tuesday's matches is the opinion of many of those who have watched the work of the teams as the Chestnut Hill Golf Club, which has played one less team match than the other three, is in fourth place with 30 points to its credit, and will be playing the Weston Golf Club at Weston, while Bras Burn Country Club, another team with one less match to its credit, will be playing Woodland on its home links and Commonwealth will be facing the Winchester Country Club at Commonwealth.

Two of yesterday's matches were run-away affairs while the others were quite close, especially the one between Woodland and Winchester which the former won 6 1/2 to 5 1/2. It was the great battle that Winchester put up that forced the Woodland team to relinquish first place, especially as Commonwealth had an easy 10 1/2 to 1 1/2 point victory over Chestnut Hill. The most one-sided result was the 11-1 victory of Oakley over Waltham. Weston and Bras Burn had a fairly close battle with the winner capturing 7 1/2 of the 12 points.

**YALE SCORES FIVE IN SIXTH**  
NEW HAVEN, May 16.—Five runs scored in the sixth inning for Yale proved sufficient to defeat Lafayette College in baseball here yesterday, the final score being 8 to 4. The visitors needed only one run to tie the game in the ninth inning. Pitcher T. R. Hartnett "3" for Yale was unsteady at times, passing seven men during the game and allowing eight hits, but his support was errorless. The visitors used two pitchers. First Baseman E. G. Weed "2" was forced to retire from the Yale lineup and it is believed that he will remain out of the game for some time. H. L. J. deSibour "3" and W. H. Neale "2" were the only Yale men to make more than one hit, while Van Hart of the visitors was their best batter. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yale	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	8	3	0
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	8	3

Batteries—Hartnett and Mallory; Longacker, Seamon and Berry; Umpire—Johnstone and Swenson. Time—1:10.

**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE**  
Rochester..... Won..... Lost..... P.C.  
Rochester..... 15..... 15..... .500  
Baltimore..... 12..... 11..... .522  
Buffalo..... 12..... 11..... .522  
Pittsburgh..... 11..... 11..... .500  
Jersey City..... 11..... 13..... .458  
Newark..... 9..... 12..... .429  
Reading..... 7..... 14..... .333  
Syracuse..... 7..... 18..... .280

**RESULTS THURSDAY**  
Reading 3, Rochester 1.

**BRAY'S ROSTER IS CUT DOWN**  
Manager F. J. Bray of the Boston Nationals has announced the release of three players, as follows: Infielder E. K. Padgett to Memphis of the Southern Association, under option; Pitcher Eugene Lanning to Charleston of the South Atlantic League, under option; and First Baseman F. M. Henry to New Orleans of the Southern Association, outright.

**WESTERN SERIES CANCELLED**  
LAWRENCE, Kan., May 16 (Special).—The two-game baseball series to have been played here Monday and yesterday between the University of Kansas State College and Washington University of the Missouri Valley Conference race, has been cancelled entirely after being held up by rain.

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## WISCONSIN HOPES TO BEAT ILLINOIS

Meet Friday in a Dual Track  
Contest—Badgers Are Weak  
as a Team

MADISON, Wis., May 16 (Special).—After going through the 1922 indoor track season with only indifferent success, the University of Wisconsin track team started the outdoor dual meet season with victories over the University of Chicago team at Stagg Field, Chicago, by the score of 73 1/2-61 1/2, and the University of Minnesota squad at home, 81 to 54, and is hoping for another victory Friday, when it meets that of the University of Illinois at Urbana, Ill.

In the first dual meet the Badgers captured nine of 15 first places and scored 220 points, the 800-yard and one-mile runs, the second Wisconsin won first place in all but seven events, and won every place in three. Thus, Coach T. E. Jones has a team which is in fairly good form to enter Intercollegiate Conference competition.

The Wisconsin team is really weak in being specialized rather than consistently strong in each event. Material for the middle distance runs and the distance runs is excellent and the great competition between men for these events is such that greater speed is being shown each day. There are eight men out for the half-mile run who are so near on a par that coaches find difficulty in choosing those to represent Wisconsin.

Among the middle-distance and distance men who are showing greatest promise are: L. M. Valley '25, B. M. Hilbert '25, Wayne Egan '25, E. L. Wade '25, W. A. Sherman '25, C. A. Rossmesse '23, T. B. Carter '25, E. E. Schneider '23, T. L. Bergstrasser '25, L. C. Tschudy '23, R. L. Perry '25, C. A. Piper '25 and L. C. Chase '23. With the exception of Capt. R. F. Spets '23, the Badgers are lacking in dependable sprint men. E. Egan, a burly '23, fast football halfback, has been working well, and E. W. Johnson '23, F. J. Ellison '23, Harry Hill '25, Robert Krohn '24, and S. W. O'Brien '25 are improving steadily.

Wisconsin is strong in the high jump event with three men going well over the 6-foot mark regularly. P. M. Platten '23 heads the line, holding the Wisconsin high jump record. E. B. Donohue '25 and E. W. Tuhart '25 are other high jumpers.

The loss to the squad of A. J. Knollir by graduation last year leaves a large gap in the hurdles lineup to be filled. F. S. Newell '23, Tuhart and William Hamann '25 are working creditably in this event.

Since Guy Sundt, one of Wisconsin's greatest field men of all time, was graduated last year, the showing in the field events has not been very good. M. E. Van Ellis '23 is putting the shot in fairly creditable manner, but other shotputters are needed. E. H. Gibson '23 comes nearest to emulating Sundt's work in the broad jump, but his present work is still much below winning conference standard.

R. A. Stehr '24 is Wisconsin's best javelin thrower since Sundt left college. T. C. Nichols '23 works well with the hammer and is slowly developing into a fair discus thrower. E. S. Kreiger '25 is considered a strong competitor for Conference honors in the pole vault. Besides Kreiger, the Badgers have Hamann, G. H. Tomlinson '24, and E. A. Smith '24 as possible point winners in the pole vault.

**FRANCE AND DENMARK DIVIDE**  
BORDEAUX, France, May 16.—Play was begun yesterday in the Davis Cup elimination matches on the Villa Primrose courts. Larsen, a Danish player, defeated M. Lacoste, the French singles champion, 3 sets to 2, while Henri Cochet, the world-cup crowd of 35,000 persons and last Sunday's crowd which attracted a paid attendance of 40,884—a local record.

**MAMAUX AND HUNGLEY GO**  
NEW YORK, May 16.—A. L. Mamaux, veteran pitcher, was released today by the Brooklyn National League club of the Eastern League. Bernard Hungley, catcher, was sent to Mobile of the Southern Association. The releases were necessitated by the 25-player limit.

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## Pick-ups

INCIDENTAL to victories and defeats in league standings, and so forth, a couple of new records have been established in the batting line which may stand the test of many a day. Again, considering the liveliness of the ball and other modern pitching handicaps, they may not last the month out. Reference is made to a game Friday at Philadelphia, where the team representing that city in the National League defeated St. Louis by 30 runs to 14, and to another the same day at far-off Salt Lake City, Utah, where an outfielder named Peter Schneider batted his way into individual fame.

In the course of the Philadelphia-St. Louis contest 10 home runs rose off the bats of the players. Of these the winning Phillies took major honors with six, of which three were the exclusive property of E. C. Williams, who thus tied the latter-day home-run record for a single game set last season by K. R. Williams of the St. Louis Browns, and later tied by W. J. Hendrix, another Phillie. The record for all time is four in a single contest, held jointly by R. L. Lowe of Boston (1894) and Edward Delahanty of Philadelphia (1898). That is, four in a game played as the record in the major leagues.

Reverting to the clash at the Philadelphia park, we note that Centerfielder Williams included in his trio of circuit hits one which sailed over the left-field boundary of the same grounds, the left-field barricade is far removed from home plate, and it is the first time that Williams has ever performed the feat of sending a ball beyond it. Thus Williams now leads both leagues with 13 homers. The collective team outburst of 10 circuit hits for the game exceeds by one the former major league record, held by the Cincinnati-Boston and Cincinnati-Chicago clubs, and is two greater than the American league's best day's showing.

The Cardinals, though losing, outbatted their rivals in this game of games. The 22 safeties which St. Louis garnered Friday brought that club's hit total up to 74 for the four-game series, which is no record, considering how close to being one. There is so much of record-breaking proportions taking place in baseball, both in the minor and major leagues, that it is safe to say a game gets under way. Yet they talk of decreasing the playing space and making it easier to drive the ball out of bounds.

For all the work that Managers M. J. Huggins and T. R. Cobb have put on themselves to the end of bolstering their respective pitching staffs, it appears that the new New York Yankees-Detroit series just closed that hard battle and mediocre defenses are to be the rule with these two leading American League rivals. League division on many reserve men Monday but to no avail, as the Yankees batted mightily. It is obviously not good relief work when a new pitcher fills the bases and permits a batter, under those conditions, to hit a home run, yet that is what took place at Navin Field with the champions at bat the day before yesterday. Ty Cobb's pitchers fared little better in the last game of the series, for although they were found for but nine hits, a small number by comparison—five of those nine were for extra bases, including G. H. Ruth's three-base hit and his fourth home run of the season. On top of all that, two wild pitches coming upon one another settled the verdict.

W. A. Wambagans of Cleveland was charged with four errors in yesterday's game with the Browns. These came in one inning. His side partner, J. W. Sewell at shortstop also contributed a couple, but in spite of all that Cleveland won.

More than 210,000 have paid admission to Navin Field, home of the Detroit Americans, to see the 14 games played so far this season. This includes the weekend crowd of 35,000 persons and last Sunday's crowd which attracted a paid attendance of 40,884—a local record.

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## WALKER CUP TEAM AT ST. ANDREWS

All but Ouimet Arrive and Start Practicing

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, May 15 (By The Associated Press).—All the American Walker Cup golfers, with the exception of F. D. Ouimet, arrived here today and within an hour were busily practicing over the old course, in preparation for the opening of the cup competition on Friday.

G. V. Rolan, with C. V. L. Hooman of England, defeated C. J. H. Tolley and J. W. Sweetser, 5 and 4. Rolan reached the turn with a medal score of 85 and on the homeward route had eight 4s and one 5.

Max Marston and Harrison Johnston defeated Capt. R. A. Gardner and Jack Neville by one hole. Later Hooman and Rolan won from Gardner and S. D. Herron by one hole, but the most interesting match was a four-ball game in which Johnston and Marston opposed Sweetser and Neville.

The last named started with a brilliant 3 and 4, and reached the turn in 35. Going home, Rolan was frequently bunkered and his total for the round was 77. Johnston and Marston were steadier; both their cards were 75 and they won the match, 3 and 2.

Dr. O. P. Willing played a singles match with F. J. Wright Jr. Their scores were approximately 79 and 78, respectively.

The Americans commented upon the generous width of the St. Andrews fairways. The huge greens concerned them a good deal, for in some cases they found it difficult to decide whether a pitch shot or a long run-up over the wide expanse of green would be the more profitable.

**AMERICAN PROS MAKE INITIAL APPEARANCE**  
LEEDS, England, May 16.—The American professional golfers, having made their initial appearance of their 1923 invasion of England yesterday in the first qualifying round of the tournament being held under the auspices of the Yorkshire Evening Post, will continue play today, and the 32 players making the best medal scores of the 150 entries will be eligible to play for the prize.

W. C. Hagen, holder of the British open championship title, led the Americans yesterday, doing the 18 holes in 73; Eugene Sarazen, United States open champion, had a 75, and Charles Hoffer went around in 80.

R. G. Wilson led the list with a 68. J. H. Kirkwood, former Australian champion, was ahead of the American with a 72.

**PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE**  
San Francisco..... Won..... Lost..... P.C.  
Vernon..... 23..... 17..... .575  
Portland..... 22..... 17..... .565  
Salt Lake..... 22..... 17..... .565  
Sacramento..... 22..... 17..... .565  
Seattle..... 14..... 25..... .353  
Los Angeles..... 13..... 27..... .325

**RESULTS THURSDAY**  
Oakland 2, Portland 1  
Los Angeles 6, Seattle 5  
San Francisco 7, Salt Lake 6  
Vernon 11, Sacramento 4

**BRITISH DAVIS CUP TEAM**  
LONDON, May 15.—The British Davis Cup team which will face the Belgians in the first round will be composed of J. E. Gilbert, L. A. Godfree, Randolph Lycett and T. M. Mavrogordato. It was announced today. The team was selected after a series of trial matches at Scarborough.

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## French Balloonist Wins the Grand Prix

PARIS, France, May 16.—**RENÉ MOINEAU**, formerly a French military balloonist, won the grand prix of the Aero Club of France for which spherical balloons of several nations were entered. He covered 225 kilometers, or 147 and 9-10 miles. Second and third places were won by Shantele and Daboul, both Frenchmen.

## PRINCETON CREWS LEAVE FOR ITHACA

PRINCETON, N. J., May 16.—Princeton's varsity crew made its farewell appearance of the season on Lake Carnegie yesterday when it put the finishing touches on its practice program for the regatta with Yale and Cornell on Lake Cayuga, Saturday. The varsity and freshman crews will leave for Ithaca tonight where they will practice tomorrow and Friday.

The new varsity combination, which resulted from the shakeup by Dr. J. D. Speight, rowing director, will be in 35.5 going home, and the team was frequently bunkered and his total for the round was 77. Johnston and Marston were steadier; both their cards were 75 and they won the match, 3 and 2.

Dr. O. P. Willing played a singles match with F. J. Wright Jr. Their scores were approximately 79 and 78, respectively.

The Americans commented upon the generous width of the St. Andrews fairways. The huge greens concerned them a good deal, for in some cases they found it difficult to decide whether a pitch shot or a long run-up over the wide expanse of green would be the more profitable.

## OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE ACCEPT 12 EVENTS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 16.—Undergraduate Manager J. N. Pharr '24 of the Yale University track team received a cablegram last night from Capt. W. E. Milligan of the Oxford University track team and president of the Oxford Athletic Association accepting a list of 12 events submitted by Yale and Harvard for the meet with the combined Oxford-Cambridge team in England, July 21.

The events will be the 100, 220 and 440-yard dashes; half-mile, one-mile and two-mile runs; high jump, broad jump, pole vault, high and low hurdles and shotput.

The proposal for a three-mile run was abandoned. In other international meets the hammer throw was included and the hurdles and pole vault eliminated. Manager Pharr and Capt. Milligan arranged the tentative program at the Pennsylvania Relay Games.

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## Leaders Shifted in Karlsbad Tourney

Completion of Adjourned Chess Games Is Cause

KARLSBAD, Czechoslovakia, May 15.—Completion yesterday of all the games left unfinished from the previous rounds of the international chessmasters' tournament in progress here, since April 27, brought about an entire shift in the position of the leaders.

The New York player, Bernstein, won both his adjourned games from Bogoljubow and Tartakower, disposed of Yates. The last-named match had previously been reported as drawn.

Alekhine and Bogoljubow are now tied for the first and second places with a point score of 9-4; Niemzowitch and Tryball are tied for the next two positions with a score of 8 1/2-4 1/2; Maroczy is in fifth place with 8-5, and the sixth and seventh places are held by Gruenfeld and Teichmann with 7 1/2-5 1/2. All the scheduled games of the first 13 rounds are now finished.

**S**



## CHAMPION CANNERS ON TRIP TO FRANCE

Four American Girls to Demonstrate Cold-Pack Method to Women Overseas

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill., May 16—Four young girls, fresh from the farm and members of the two highest ranking teams in national vegetable canning championship contests, started today on a trip to France to demonstrate in that country the best American methods of home canning. They are to spend three months abroad as the guests of the American Committee for Devastated France.

The girls united here Monday. They departed today for Washington to call on the President and the Secretary of Agriculture. They will go from that city to New York, to sail on May 23 for France.

The girls make an unusual quartet of national champions, but they well earned their honors. First they won their state contests; then, last fall at the international live-stock exposition here, when nine states sent up teams to the first national canning competition, they became champions among 30,000 girls hailing from every state.

**To Spread Club Idea**  
Beulah Rodgers and Katherine Bellbaugh, who came from Eddyville, Ia., with a population of between 900 and 1000, constitute the Iowa team that won first place, and their companions on the trip are Bertha Boger and Elaine Hendricks of Burlington, Col., who composed the team qualifying for second prize. With them goes Esther Bellbaugh, who as local leader has the credit of training the premier canners of the country, and who looks no older than her sister. The heads of the expedition are Miss Josephine Arquist, agent in charge of girls' club work in Iowa, and Miss Maude E. Sheridan, state club leader in Colorado.

Whatever novel fruits, vegetables or meats France may offer these slender girlish tutors, they are undismayed at the prospect. They stand ready to can anything that can be canned by the cold-pack method. Elaine and Katherine have been canning for seven years, Bertha for six and Beulah for five. Demonstrating proper canning methods is an old story with them. These farmers' daughters are going to France to work, and they

expect to expand this bit of better home-making wherever the American committee or the Minister of Agriculture may send them.

A correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor discovered that, unlike most champions, the girls were virtually silent in the presence of the press. Bertha, however, finally volunteered that the cold-pack method was little known in France, and that they hoped to make it more useful there. Thus encouraged, Beulah spoke:

"And we want to teach them something about the girls' clubs—what a fine thing they are, and how to organize them, and what they mean."

**"Win Without Bragging"**  
Thereupon the conductor of the champion team, Miss Arquist, quoted the Iowa girls' club slogan: "To win without bragging, and to lose without squealing."

Canning is but one phase of the boys' and girls' club work fostered by the extension departments of the state agricultural colleges. Six hundred thousand boys and girls are enlisted in this potent agricultural movement. The girls' side of it is devoted to home-making. It trains them as it did the prize-winning girls to take a half bushel of apples and in an hour turn out something like 17 jars of baked apples, apple sauce, sliced apples for pies and apple juice for jelly. It also teaches these farmers' daughters bread-making, cooking, making of clothing, house furnishing and poultry raising.

The four leading canners are looking forward to two weeks in school at Troyes, but the Colorado misses have their eyes especially on Lille. They belong to a clothing club at home that adopted a French orphan and perhaps their chief goal in France is this youngster, Pauline Dupuchelle.

## BELGIAN MILITARY SUPERVISE TRAFFIC

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, May 16—Goods trains under military command are running at Antwerp, freeing the congested stations. At the post office 260 volunteers have sorted 3000 bags of letters and distributed 1500 registered letters. The dockers refused to load boats with merchandise brought by trains under military supervision.

The Antwerp Shipowners' Association has asked the Government to remain firm and put down an Anarchist movement which threatens to ruin Antwerp harbor. The telegraph is working normally everywhere.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE RELIEF FUND HALVES DECIMATION AT SCUTARI

Meletios IV, Grateful for Aid Rendered, Secures From Mr. Denby Retention of Lieutenant Benson at His Post

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20 (Special)—The relief work carried on by the Christian Science Relief Fund among the 5000 Anatolian refugees at Scutari on the shore of the Bosphorus has resulted in a 50 per cent reduction in the weekly mortality, according to the medical committee of the Near East Relief.

The work, which is in charge of Lieut. Joel H. Benson, chaplain in the navy, attached to the U. S. S. Denbola, is maintained by funds contributed by Christian Scientists in America through The Mother Church in Boston. Since Jan. 15, when relief measures were commenced, Lieutenant Benson has received and expended more than \$40,000. Most of this money has been used in supplying milk to the babies in the barracks and for bread and soup. Lieutenant Benson has also equipped a temporary hospital at Selimieh and purchased blankets and mattresses for 100 beds. Recently he has installed two stocking knitters and is teaching girls and women to use the machines. The stockings made will find a ready sale.

**No Overhead Costs**  
All the money that Lieutenant Benson has received has been spent without a penny for overhead costs. Probably no other relief organization in the Near East can show 100 cents expended for every dollar contributed.

There was a report current that Lieutenant Benson was to be transferred. The patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church, Meletios IV, immediately cabled to President Harding and the board of directors of The Mother Church, asking the former to reconsider the transfer, and upon the matter being brought before Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, the latter decided that Lieutenant Benson should remain at his post.

The patriarch has addressed a letter to Lieutenant Benson, thanking him for the work that he had done at Selimieh.

At the meeting of the Holy Session and the Ecumenical Council, our Rt. Rev. Bishop Photios announced the new gift of your committee for the unfortunate refugees at Selimieh. The hardships of the displaced Christians of Anatolia and the Pontus will find alleviation in the 2000 blankets which you sent them so timely, a new sign of your love.

Your donation causes very rightly our thankfulness and that for whom it was given.

By decision of the Holy Session and the Ecumenical Council, we extend to you our warmest thanks for the interest of your church and all the American people, and we appeal for all who are working, the blessing of our Lord and Saviour.

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Lieutenant Benson is now negotiating with the Turkish customs authorities concerning the import tax on milk and flour. He has asked that the tax be reduced on supplies for use in the Selimieh camp.

**Oriental Red Tape**  
One of the difficulties that Lieutenant Benson encounters constantly is that of Oriental red tape. Almost every day the chaplain finds himself entangled in some new regulation, passed by either the Turkish sanitary commission or the Turkish military officials. Often the two commissions contradict each other.

The Christian Science Monitor further learns that the Christian Science relief committee will pay the expenses of 100 out of 1000 Russian refugees here that the American Red Cross is sending to America on July 1. These refugees include skilled workmen, students, musicians, physicians and teachers. They are the remainder of 120,000 who arrived here from the Crimea, after the collapse of General Wrangel's anti-Soviet army in 1920.

Lieutenant Benson and Dr. Wilfrid Post, medical director for the Near East Relief in Constantinople, both feel that those refugees who have been released from the hospital at the barracks should be allowed to leave. They are urging the Turkish authorities to give passports to those who are able to leave Constantinople.

The Near East Relief has received permission to take over the refugee work at the Prinkipo Islands in the Sea of Marmora, a few miles south of Constantinople. In the camp at Halki, one of the largest islands, 7000 Greek deportees are living in a veritable hotbed of disease, vermin, and filth. The mortality average 200 a week. Material help is being sent three times a week. The Turkish authorities have permitted Dr. Valentine Wright, an American physician of Philadelphia, to supervise the sanitary work at Halki.

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## The Library

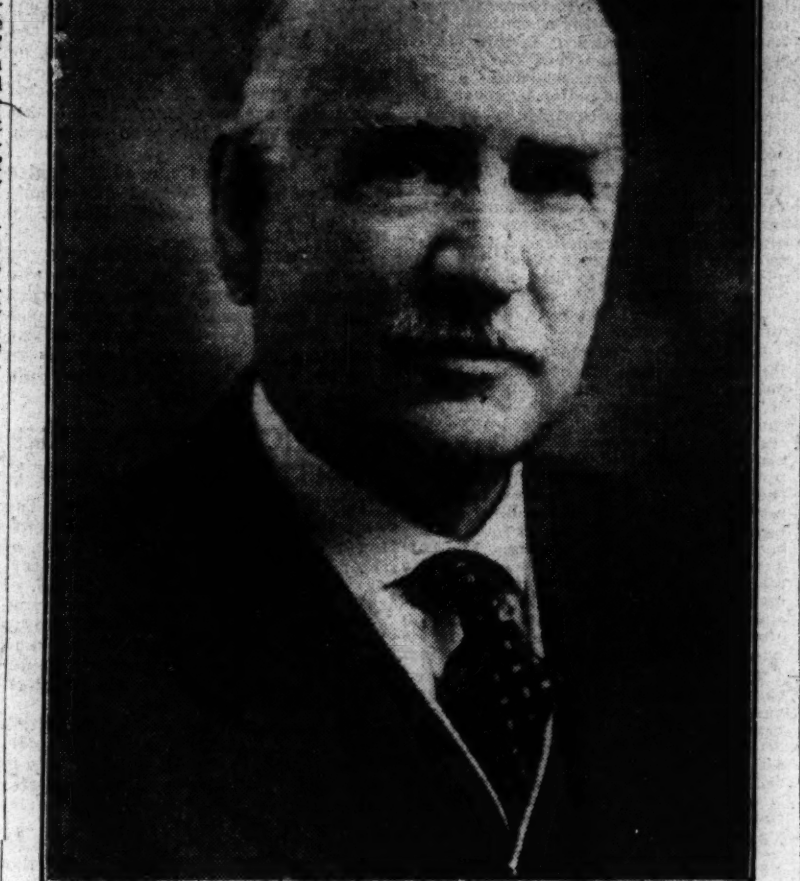
Brooklyn Public Library

"I HAVE been trying for two months to get Walter H. Page's letters, and they are never in. I'm a taxpayer, and help support the library, and it isn't right."

"I don't see why the library doesn't buy enough copies of popular books like 'Scaramouche' so's everybody can have one."

These and similar plaints are tactfully handled hundreds of times daily in large public libraries in all parts of the United States. Technically, they are known as unsuccessful applications, and where a count is kept, which the library is governed by the utmost consequence. To sum up: wise policies, a well-chosen personnel, and careful book selection are three fundamentals underlying the successful operation of a large library system.

Here the wanderer laid down his pen and began considering alphabetically which of the 200 libraries he has wandered into during the last six years was achieving notable success by living up to these three rules. He got no further than B—for that is the initial of Brooklyn, a city which is



Frank P. Hill,  
Chief Librarian, Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, New York

It is frequently found that 50 per cent more books could be circulated in many libraries if people could get what they call for.

**Why the Books Are Not There**  
It is clearly impossible, with the limited book appropriations allowed most libraries, to buy several hundred copies of volumes which, with library discount, cost \$8.00 a set, or of popular fiction at \$1.50 a volume.

This dearth of popular current books is most keenly felt at branch libraries, where a \$3000 yearly book fund is a large one. Such a fund has to provide not only for the purchase of new titles, but for the replacement of worn-out books of all kinds, including expensive works of reference, such as dictionaries, atlases, and encyclopedias.

Book stock has to be regarded in much the same light as other merchandise, and after a certain sum of money has been laid aside to be used in keeping up the scholarly part of a collection, the rest of the fund should, so far as practicable, be spent for what the majority of taxpayers who support the library desire.

The librarian in his capacity of clearing house for complaints, suggestions, and requests, considers the readers of tomorrow as well as those of today, and he does not willingly use the people's money for the purchase of many copies of a book, however popular, which he is reasonably sure will be in great demand for a short time only.

**Three Library Rules**  
In order to select books wisely, it is necessary to know what a library already has on a given subject and what those who use it are asking for. Of equal importance is the selection of the people who administer the books; and as the standards of service demanded and the salaries paid control this selection, the policies by

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a district is the classified circulation chart maintained by each branch library.

In Brooklyn it is made obligatory that the workers shall qualify for service, and in the library itself courses are given which prepare the assistants for promotion. Advancement under such conditions becomes automatic. Political pull is unknown and length of service alone is not sufficient to win promotion.

**Training of Children's Librarians**

One of these courses is for the training of children's librarians. Miss Clara W. Hunt, who carries on a notable work with children in the Brooklyn system, rightly insists that the calling of a children's librarian demands a high quality of service. She believes, and rightly, that large salaries will not draw the kind of women the work needs if the position is classed with that of a nursery governess in a public building.

Miss Hunt not only started a training school for children's librarians, but she has written a book entitled "What Shall We Read to Children," which to mothers is the equivalent of such a training school.

Policies are formulated by a board of trustees numbering 25 men. The members of this board are organized into committees, executive, finance, administration, books, buildings, grounds, and law. The president and Mr. R. Ross Appleton, the treasurer, have given continuous service since 1897. In his 1921 report the librarian writes that when he came to Brooklyn at the earnest and repeated solicitation of a committee of the Board of Trustees, it was with the definite understanding that the board would uphold him in his efforts to make the library of the highest usefulness to the community; and while he accepted the offer with many misgivings, it can be said with truth that, from the day of his arrival up to this time, the most cordial relations have existed between the board and the librarian.

Frank P. Hill, the librarian, is known as one of the ablest administrators in the library field. Almost 40 years ago he started the first free public library in New Jersey at Paterson. In 1888 he inaugurated the Salem Public Library, and in 1889 the Newark Public Library. He has been librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library since 1901.

## USEFUL RACIAL STOCK COMING TO AMERICA

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 16—The recent immigration restrictions are having their desired effect in reducing the number of persons coming to the United States from southern and eastern Europe and in increasing the number from the British Isles, Germany, Holland and the Scandinavian countries, W. W. Husband, Commissioner of Immigration, told the Travelers' Aid Society, in convention here.

This means, Mr. Husband explained, that the new citizens of the United States are of the same stock as the original settlers of the country. It is because of the more desirable element which is finding its way to the United States that there is a great desire to avoid any modification of the immigration laws for a time long enough to give this new heaven time to work.

The countries mentioned by Mr. Husband are now sending their full quotas to the United States, something that has not happened for several years.

**OTTAWA TO HAVE BIG HALL**  
OTTAWA, Ont., May 14—There is now under construction in Ottawa a fireproof building specially designed to take care of conventions in the capital city. During the months of December, January, February and March the Auditorium will be used almost entirely for skating and hockey. As soon as this season is over it will be converted into a convention hall. It will be capable of seating 8000 people. There is another small hall accommodating 800. The Auditorium will be ready for occupancy next November.

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## RUMANIAN SITUATION AFFORDS PROBLEM OF GREAT COMPLEXITY

Treaty of Trianon, by Doubling Extent of Kingdom, Destroys National Uniformity and Induces Dissensions

By CRAWFORD PRICE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 24—The situation in Rumania is causing serious concern to diplomatic circles in western Europe. In common fairness it has to be admitted that the Government is confronted by a problem of great complexity. The Peace Treaty of Trianon, by uniting with Rumania the provinces of Transylvania, Bessarabia and the Bukovina, to say nothing of that part of the Banat of Hungary which was divided with Serbia, approximately doubled the territorial extent of the kingdom. The difficulties thus created were somewhat similar to, although not identical with, those which the Serbian Government was called upon to face.

In each case, however, the annexed populations had for years been given to understand that union with the "mother country" was the panacea for all ills, and it is but a matter of justice to suggest that they also suffered from the inflated idea of their own importance. The spirit of nationalism, which had been cultivated among them, was so strong that it became, in a sense, provincialism; and in all the countries which have arisen, aggrandized by the disintegration of Austria-Hungary, there has been a strong demand either for regional autonomy or for a very authoritative voice in the central Government.

**Claims of New Provinces**

In Rumania, as in Yugoslavia, each province forms an entity in the circle of internal political parties, the avowed object being to protect the rights of each particular province, and it was obvious from the beginning that considerable difficulty would be experienced in reconciling the claims of the new provinces to special treatment with the standards set up by old Rumania.

There can be little doubt that when the elections were held, the Liberal Party of Rumania, the members of which had been responsible for the entry of the country into the war on the side of the allies, made a strong and successful bid for power. In this they succeeded, at the cost of what the Opposition describe as a system of relentless terrorism and unblinking corruption.

The recent troubles have been occasioned by the action of the Liberal Government in forcing through a new Constitution. The Opposition abstained from voting on this measure, and subsequently expressed its animosity toward it by means of street demonstrations. Considerably more important has been attached to the resulting disorders than they deserve.

Amid the maelstrom of party faction which has been provoked, it is not easy to determine precisely the views of the Opposition. The anti-Liberal newspapers print sweeping condemnations of the entire document, but there are certain points upon which emphasis is laid. Two of these concern Articles 19 and 132, which provide for the nationalization of the soil and the expropriation of forest lands, respectively.

It may be that the sentiments expressed during the Paris Conference led the minorities in all central and southeastern European countries to expect greater privileges than they were ever likely to obtain.

The development of the situation in Rumania will be followed with interest and concern for the future. As already indicated herein, the formation of a national coalition ministry on the basis of general concessions would appear to be the only practical solution of the problem.

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(Paste stencil address above if possible)  
Have you considered the value of the Monitor as a vacation gift to a friend this summer?



VANCOUVER, B. C., May 10 (Special Correspondence)—Sir, Arthur Grier, who commanded the Canadian forces in France, and is now president of McGill University, Montreal, is expected to be here during the reunion of British Columbia former servicemen during the week ending July 7.

Thousands of one-time soldiers, including many hundreds from the United States, will attend the celebration and permission is being secured from the military authorities for all of these to wear their war uniforms during the week.

Mr. W. C. Nichol, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, has accepted the invitation of the veterans to officially open the celebration on June 30.

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## AMERICAN-BRITISH TRADE IS SHOWING CONSISTENT GAINS

United States Imports From  
Great Britain in January Near  
Record 1920 Rate

United States trade with Great Britain during the last half of 1922 and in January of this year, according to the latest figures published by the United States Department of Commerce, has shown substantial gains, though British exports to America have made a more rapid increase than American exports to Great Britain.

It is probable that Great Britain's exports to the United States equal imports on current account. That would include on each side goods, precious metals, freight, insurance and other service. The most recent figures of trade between the two countries cover goods exports for February, 1923, and imports for January, 1923.

**British "Invisible Balance"**  
January, 1923, excess of American exports of goods over imports was \$50,000,000. January gold imports totaled \$32,000,000, partly to British credit. Estimates of the British "invisible balance" against the world run up to as much as \$500,000,000 for 1922, no small part of which must be allocated to vessel and insurance service in American trade and industry, and to returns from American investments.

In the last six months there has been a marked expansion of British foreign investments in all parts of the world.

American imports of goods from Great Britain in the seven months ended with January, 1923, increased \$100,000,000, and exports of goods to that country, \$31,000,000. The excess of these exports was \$291,000,000, a decline of 19 per cent from a year ago and of 61 per cent from two years ago.

**British Imports Near Peak**  
January imports from Great Britain were valued at \$33,500,000. Excepting only 1920, they were at the highest annual rate in history. Customs collections point to their continuance to date.

Exports of \$88,600,000 were irregularly higher than in December, 1922. In February, 1923, they declined to \$71,500,000, and a further decline in March is indicated by America's European total exports in that month.

Sterling exchange rose from a 1922 average of \$4.41 to \$4.72 in March, 1923, and ruled round \$4.61 in the second week of May.

Exports to and imports from Great Britain follow, as indicated (three figures omitted):

	1922	1921	1920
Imports	\$33,500	\$64,323	\$110,793
Exports	\$31,000	\$26,808	\$17,437
Excess	\$2,500	\$37,515	\$93,356

7 Months to January:

	1922	1921	1920
Imports	\$238,294	\$456,876	\$235,809
Exports	\$235,148	\$358,875	\$187,754
Excess	\$3,146	\$98,001	\$148,055

Year to June:

	1922	1921	1920
Imports	\$428,897	\$1,326,887	\$97,150
Exports	\$420,720	\$1,176,568	\$72,940
Excess	\$8,177	\$150,319	\$24,210

ATLANTIC COAST

LINE IN 1922 HAS

BIG GAIN IN NET

The Atlantic Coast Line Road for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports a net corporate income of \$11,604,072, after taxes and charges, equal, after preferred stock dividends, to \$16.90 a share on \$68,586,200 common, compared with a net income of \$1,750,560 or \$2.61 a share in 1921, and \$7,684,156 or \$11.30 in 1920.

The corporate income account compares:

	1922	1921	1920
Gross	\$7,023,344	\$56,720,768	\$56,720,768
Oper exps, tax, etc.	\$6,390,321	\$61,150,483	\$61,150,483
Oper inc.	\$633,023	\$5,569,285	\$5,569,285
Other inc.	\$1,466,988	\$1,466,988	\$1,466,988
Total inc.	\$1,799,011	\$7,036,273	\$7,036,273
Net inc.	\$1,799,011	\$7,036,273	\$7,036,273
Div. on com.	\$1,799,011	\$7,036,273	\$7,036,273
Div. on pref.	\$1,799,011	\$7,036,273	\$7,036,273
Surplus	\$0	\$0	\$0

\*Deficit.

**MILLS' STOCK OFFERED**

LONDON, May 16—On behalf of the Spokane Flour Mills, \$200,000 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock is offered in Amsterdam at par. Subscribers will be allotted one share of ordinary stock as a bonus for each share taken. The company was founded last year to continue the business of the Dutch company in liquidation, and has stock of \$88,600, of which 242,256 are preferred shares.

**RAILWAY EQUIPMENT ORDER**

LONDON, May 16—Ateliers Metallurgiques has received from the Belgian Government a guarantee of payment in respect of a contract for a supply of signaling apparatus for Ramsay, Bellamy & Co. of Buenos Aires for the Argentine State Railways. The value of the order is \$21,930, delivery being spread over 12 months. The Government guarantee applies to 55 per cent of the contract price.

**DUTIES FROM ESTATES**

LONDON, May 16—The Chancellor of the Exchequer says that the number and net capital of estates of £100,000 or more, on which estate duties were paid for the fiscal year ended 1921, was 320, with a net capital value of £108,074,244. For the year ended 1922 there were 366, with net capital value of £117,598,871, and this year approximately 361, valued at £128,500,000.

**WOOL SHORTAGE PROSPECTS**

LONDON, May 16—Sir Arthur Goldfinch, chairman of the London Board of British & Australian Wool Realization Association—formed to market surplus wool left from the war—has revised his wool estimate. He says that if consumption this year maintains the same level as 1921-1922, the world shortage will reach 1,000,000 bales.

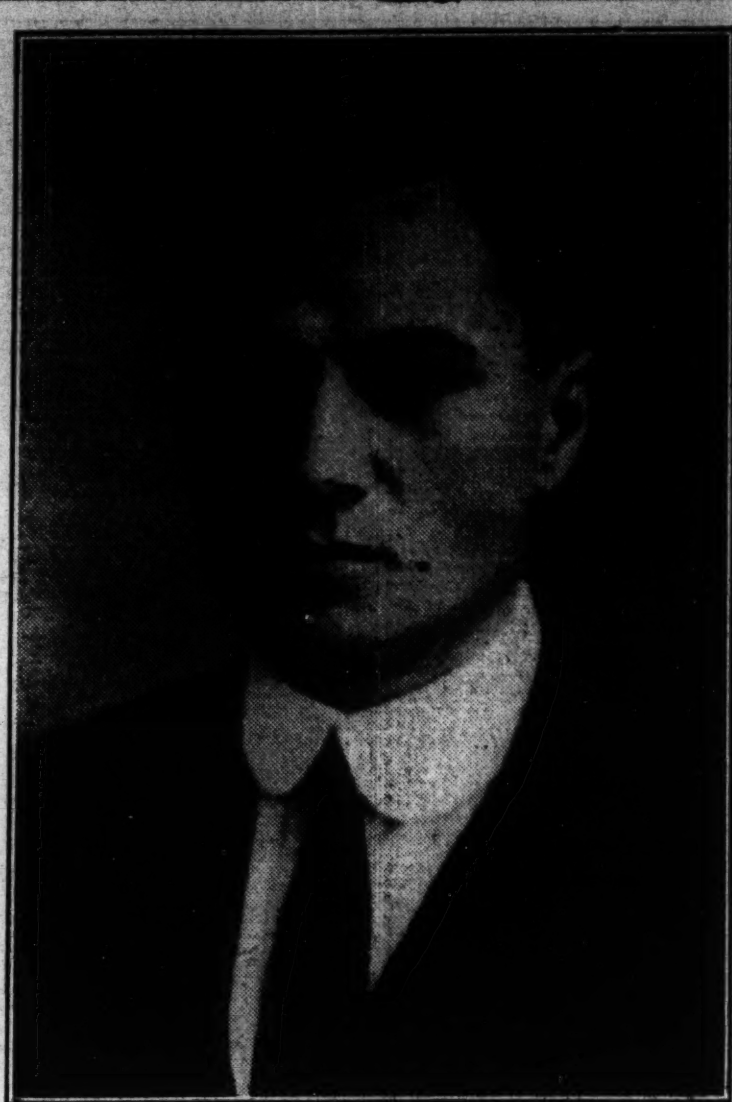
**J. C. PENNEY'S SALES**

Sales of the J. C. Penney store concern for April and four months ended April 30, last, show the following changes compared with the corresponding periods of 1922:

	1922	1923
April sales	\$4,427,739	\$515,110
Four months	\$14,467,320	\$2,111,815

**DIVIDEND ACTION DEFERRED**

MINNEAPOLIS, May 16—At the annual meeting of the "Soo" road yesterday action on the dividend was deferred.



Edward B. Germain

TO HAVE been graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1913 and today to be president of the Dunlop Tire & Rubber Corporation of America is rapid fire achievement, yet Edward Bennett Germain takes the honor simply. He has been doing big things all his life, and he has tackled the job of getting the new plant in Buffalo, with its 35 acres of floor space, into shape for capacity production with the same enthusiasm with which he worked his way through Boston Tech, and which made him president of his class in his senior year.

After his graduation from college as a mechanical engineer, he worked a year with the Snow Steam Pump Works. Then he became salesman for the Atherthaw Construction Company of Boston. At the outbreak of the war he was advanced to the position of general manager, at which time his company built the Squantum destroyer plant in Boston. The latter part of the year of 1917 he left the employ of the Atherthaw Construction Company to become general manager of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, at Buffalo, N. Y., Providence, R. I., and Elizabeth, N. J.

At the end of the war Mr. Germain was transferred to Wilmington, Del., as general manager of the Bethlehem's Harlan plant, where ships and railroad passenger cars are built. In 1921 he was moved to New York, having been advanced to the position of general sales manager of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation. He remained there until a short time ago, when he was made president of the new American branch of the Dunlop Tire & Rubber Company, Limited.

## PORT OF BOSTON BOOKLET TELLS OF PAST ROMANCE

That a single Boston house controlled nearly one-half of the commerce between the United States and China, previous to 1840, is but one of the interesting bits contained in "The Port of Boston," a booklet just issued by the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

The history of the commerce of Boston from early days is interestingly sketched. Particular emphasis is laid upon the former position of the port in building up the trade between the United States and the Orient.

In current times, when the question of adequate rail transportation systems is recognized as of first importance in the industrial and commercial life of New England, one is surprised to learn that Boston's first essays in the development of rail transportation were regarded as a menace to the prosperity of the port. So serious a view was taken of the effects of railroad construction that meetings were held and legislation demanded which would check the proposed development.

**GAS DIVIDEND PLANNED**

LONDON, May 15—The Imperial Continental Gas Association, one of Europe's veteran gas companies, established in 1824, has won claims for £1,600,000 compensation from Germany, and will distribute a special 12 per cent dividend on the strength of the prospect. The company now operates in Belgium, Holland, and Czechoslovakia. Net profits in 1922 were £146,343, which permitted a 10 per cent dividend.

**BRITISH DEBT**

LONDON, May 16—As the result of an excess of £4,247,000 in revenue over British Government expenditures, floating debt has been reduced to the extent of £5,250,000.

**STEAMSHIP CONTROL CHANGE**

NEW YORK, May 16—The Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., has acquired control of a majority of the stock of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, it was announced today.

## MASSACHUSETTS TAX EXEMPT BONDS

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## COTTON SPINNERS MEET IN PRIVATE

Reported to Approve Federation's  
Stand—Trade Status Dis-  
cussed—Some Resignations

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 16—Nearly 1000 members attended a private meeting of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners yesterday. The official report states that the meeting unanimously expressed full approval of the Federation's action regarding the condition of the cotton trade. This means that members of the American section refuse to believe that the drastic measures proposed by the emergency committee are necessary to avert what appears a threatened disaster.

That the meeting was not unanimous appears from a speech by Mr. Hammerly, reported by the Manchester Guardian, but omitted from the official report. He stated that the federation leaders were apparently content if the average mill ran at a loss approximately of £100 weekly. He denied any hostility on the part of the emergency committee, but two essentials were necessary for any successful scheme; first, no stoppage of spindles profitably engaged, and second, cooperation between the masters and the men.

It is stated that the emergency committee meeting tomorrow will not ask for a decision on the questions at issue, but will wait until the trade has had time to study the second book of the proceedings now ready for circulation.

**Cotton Advisory Board**

As reported in The Christian Science Monitor of March 13, the Manchester provisional emergency cotton committee was then endeavoring to form a cotton advisory board for the purpose of promoting harmonious relationships between the main factors, capital and labor and the control of the cotton supply. To this end on May 3 the committee invited the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Association to send a representative to a meeting convened for May 17 for the discussion of the proposals for the formation of a cotton advisory board.

The federation declined to attend and states that the emergency committee's announcement was so much confusion that they will not take cognizance of its future actions. Five members of the federation who were also members of the emergency committee have now resigned from the latter body. The federation says it has always been ready to appoint a subcommittee to discuss any useful scheme, but no scheme had been submitted (U) May 3, and it contends that only 52 of the 635 members of the

federation responded to the committee's request asking them to facilitate the formation of a joint board.

**Joint Control Board**

Notwithstanding this the federation appointed a special subcommittee to consider establishing a joint control board, but its report states that the proposal is impracticable.

As the emergency committee announces a scheme will be submitted to a mass meeting on May 17, the federation views this attitude as hostile and refuses to take further part, stating that machinery for dealing with the trade's welfare and carrying on negotiations with the operatives already exists.

James Crismon, president of the Cardroom Amalgamation, interviewed by The Manchester Guardian, states that his executive has accepted the emergency committee's invitation to the trade mass meeting, regarding it as a matter of courtesy to do so. He says, "Even if nothing tangible comes from the conference, the position remains unaltered, and standing still will not help us."

It remains to be seen what support the emergency committee's mass meeting on May 17 will get. In the meanwhile the federation meets today to consider the situation and says it will call mass meetings of the spinning trade on regulation or when desirable. The cotton magnate, Sir Charles Macara is chairman and the prime mover of the emergency committee.

## WHEAT MARKET HAS GENERAL DECLINES TODAY

CHICAGO, May 16—With general rains over the winter crop belt, the wheat market underwent price declines today during the early dealings. The opening, which ranged from 1/4 to 1/2 lower, with July \$1.14 1/4 @ 1.15, and September \$1.13 1/4 @ 1.13 1/2, was followed by a slight rally and then by a downward trend, and then by a slight recovery. The corn market was relatively firm. After opening 1/4 cent off to 1/2 cent higher, July 78 1/2 to 79 1/2 cents, the corn market receded to slightly below yesterday's finish.

Oats followed corn, starting a shade off to 1/4 cent higher and later showing slightly temporary gains. Provisions were higher.

**LONDON QUOTATIONS**

LONDON, May 16—Consols for money today sold at 58 1/2. Grand Trunk 1/4, De Beers 1 1/4, and Rand Mines 2 1/4. Money was 3/4 per cent and discount rates—short bills, 2 1/4 per cent. Three months' bills were 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 per cent.

**VACUUM OIL'S YEAR**

The Vacuum Oil Company reports for the year 1922 net earnings after all charges of \$13,600,463, equal to \$5.65 a share on the new \$25 par stock, or \$90.40 on the old \$100 par stock, compared with \$6,158,566, or \$41.65 a share on \$100 par stock in 1921.

## CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, May 16 (Special)—

Hais, composed of rabbit hair and viscra bristles, were properly assessed at 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1439, tariff act of 1922. The Board of United States General Appraisers holds in overruling a protest of the Oliver Birney Goods Corporation of this city. This is the second classification decision to be handed down under the new tariff law. The importers claimed that duty should have been assessed as fur hats according to their value per dozen under the provisions of paragraph 1437. Judge Howell writes the board's conclusions denying relief to the protestants in this issue. This is also one of the highest rates of duty ever imposed upon an article of apparel in the American customs law.

Overruling a protest of Aitken & Co., the customs board finds that imported woven fabrics, composed wholly or in chief value of artificial silk, were properly assessed at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 151, tariff act of 1913. Claim for a lower rate is denied.

An opinion sustaining a protest of Jones & Naudin, the general appraisers find that imported tanned sheepskins, assessed at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 149, tariff act of 1913, should have been permitted free entry under paragraph 580.

## SHEEP AND HOGS STRONG IN CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, May 16—While cattle were barely steady at prices around the lows of Monday, hogs and sheep moved higher in yesterday's live-stock market.

Receipts, prices and conditions were: Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; beef steers uneven; barely steady with yesterday's declines; spots shade lower on better grade heifers; yearlings in best demand; top heavies, \$10.25; several loads, \$10.10 to \$10.15; best long yearlings, \$10.15; bulk yearlings, \$9.90 to \$10.00; several loads, \$9.65 to \$9.85; sheepshead steady; heavy, kosher kind weak; bulls 15 to 25 cents higher; yearlings largely 10 cents higher; count demand for stockers and feeders narrow; feeder material out of first hands strong; bulk desirable hogs, \$7.50 to \$8.40; most beef heifers, \$7.50 to \$8.25; few under \$6.50 to \$7.00; bulk yearlings to packers, \$9.00 to \$9.75; upward to \$11.50 to outsiders; bulk stockers and feeders, \$7.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 9,000; fat lambs active mostly 25 higher; best 30-pound woolled colorados, \$16.50; clipped lambs \$14.65; bulk clipped, \$14.50 to \$14.70; March clipped, \$14.25 to \$14.40; March clipped, \$15.00; nine doublets, \$15.00; and fornia springers, \$17.25; sheep scarce, few light weight ewes, \$8.

**BALDWIN'S BUSINESS**

PHILADELPHIA, May 16—From Jan. 1 to May 12, the Baldwin Locomotive concern booked \$50,417,500 in sales, compared with \$50,023,986 for the similar period of 1922. On the present budget this is sufficient to run the plant 194 days. The company has taken 1.7 days' business for each day since Jan. 1.

## GOLD EXPORTS EXPECTED SOON

United States Unfavorable Trade  
Balance Is Regarded as  
Significant

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 16—With record-breaking imports of \$400,000,000 in March and the first four months of 1923 revealing an unfavorable trade balance for the United States amounting to \$50,000,000, as compared with a favorable balance in the corresponding period of 1922, officials of the Department of Commerce reiterated statements made some months ago that this country would soon be exporting gold.

While detailed statistics on the March imports have not been prepared, the analysis is expected to show that the greatest increases have been in raw materials used in manufacturing. The generally prosperous conditions in America are believed to have induced the heavier purchases from abroad.

The rising tide of imports in the face of the highest tariff wall in the history of the country has given the tariff experts much food for thought. Customs receipts are reported to be breaking all records, and indications point to revenue from that source during the current fiscal year of approximately \$550,000,000.

An analysis of the trade balance of the United States for the first four months of 1923 made by the Commerce Department follows:

The forecast by the Department of Commerce early last fall that the economic situation indicated an increase in the proportion of imports to exports and that the merchandise balance in our favor was likely to decrease rapidly, has been borne out by the movements during the first four months of the year.

The merchandise exports for the first four months of 1923 amount to \$1,324,772,214, and the imports (using customs receipts for April as a basis of estimate for that month) amount to about \$1,372,000,000. The balance against the United States of about \$50,000,000 on merchandise account compares with the balance in our favor of about \$272,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1922, of about \$338,000,000 in the corresponding period in 1921, of about \$910,000,000 in the corresponding period in 1920, and about \$69,000,000 in the corresponding period in 1914.

**NEW CAPITAL ISSUES MADE**

LONDON, May 15—New industrial capital issues out today include £600,000 South Wales Electrical Power Distribution Company 6 per cent debenture; Smith, Bulmer & Co., and Nigerian Tin Company.

## Exchanges—Values

ANY form of property has money value only when and where some one wants it—and will pay for it.

Its price is determined not by its worth or intrinsic value, but by the answer to the questions, "Can it be sold—and, for how much?"

Even gold—the very symbol of concentrated wealth—has no value to the man who is starving in the desert.

In brief, there must be a market for anything before it acquires real value—recognized value.

So in the case of stocks or bonds. There must be a market for them before they have business value—value that will be recognized by a bank as a sound basis for a loan. Thus exchanges materially aid in the financing of the nation's business.

For more than a century the New York Curb Market has provided an initial market for the securities of companies in the formative period of their existence. It has other functions, but this one is essential to the continued growth of American industry.

To quote a representative newspaper, "it performs a tremendous and genuine service."

A recent symposium, conducted by the New York University Bureau of Business Research among the foremost economists of the country, revealed an emphatic consensus of opinion that the New York Curb Exchange exercises important economic functions, and that its regulations and safeguards are satisfactory.

During the past eleven years, Jones & Baker have developed and maintained the highest standards of brokerage service. This service is confined exclusively to New York Curb Exchange securities.

Holding that the furnishing of timely, accurate and worthwhile information is one of the most important services that a brokerage house can render to its customers, Jones & Baker have built up what is admittedly the most complete information department on New York Curb Exchange securities.

This "information headquarters" distributes: news bulletins; reports on active stocks; a 40-page manual on the New York Curb Exchange and trading procedure; "Price Range," a complete directory (revised monthly) of the securities traded here; and the "Investor & Trader," a comprehensive but concise weekly review devoted exclusively to this market.

Any of these publications will be furnished without charge. Check the items desired on the list below and they will be sent you promptly upon receipt of request

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- ☐ Sample Reports ☐ "Price Range"  
☐ 40-Page Manual ☐ "Investor & Trader"  
☐ "The Romance of a Primary Stock Market"

NAME

ADDRESS



BEARS STILL AGGRESSIVE IN STOCK MARKET

Selling Pressure Exerted Against Standard Issues and Specialties

Speculative sentiment continued unsettled at the opening of today's New York Stock Market. While fractional gains were recorded in a number of shares on initial sales, selling pressure was in evidence in several sections of the list.

American Writing Paper preferred dropped to a new low record for the year and U. S. Steel common duplicated its previous low point.

Gulf States Steel dropped a point and Baldwin and a number of domestic oil shares yielded fractionally. Studebaker and the Can shares opened slightly higher.

The whole market turned heavy after the first few minutes of trading. Selling pressure was directed against the oil, steel, equipment and copper shares and a large list of specialties. Losses of 1 to 2 points were recorded by California Petroleum, Standard Oil of California, Bosc Magneto, Punta Alegre Sugar, Utah Copper, American Smelting, National Enameling, American Ice, International Harvester, Electric and West Indies, Owens Bottle and Lee Players.

There were a few exceptions to the downward trend, notably Woolworth, Republic Steel and American Waterworks, up 1 to 2 points.

Foreign exchanges opened steady. Demand sterling was unchanged at \$4.62 1/2 and French francs sold around 6.67 cents.

**Heavy Steel Below 97**

Heavy steel of the steel shares again unsettled the market and caused prices to crumble throughout the list during the morning. U. S. Steel broke to 96 1/2, its lowest price this year, and was followed into new ground by Bethlehem and Crucible, both of which fell 1/2 point. Standard Oil of New Jersey, Sears, Roebuck, International Harvester, Famous Players, Worthington Pump, American Agricultural common and preferred, and Dome Mines, losses ranging from 1 to 5 points.

The only real buying support was provided by covering operations. Call money was weak.

A better tone pervaded the stock market in the afternoon. The rally had its inception in the consistent buying of Studebaker, which actually sold 1 1/2 points above yesterday's close. Baldwin, American Locomotive, Corn Products and Beechum Packing also mounted 1 to 1 1/2 above the previous close.

**Bond Prices Reactionary**

Bond prices were reactionary in the early dealings, with some sharp losses being recorded in the industrial group.

United States Government bonds, which have been fluctuating within extremely narrow limits for several days, dropped 2-3/8 to 5-52 of 1 point. Foreign issues showed only fractional changes.

Seaboard Air Line bonds and Baltimore & Ohio advanced slightly, but New York, Western & Boston 4 1/2s dropped 2 1/2 points and New Haven 7s one, and a number of others yielded large fractions.

**In the industrial division** Cerrito de Pasco 8s broke 2 1/4 points, American Chain 6s 2 1/2, and Eastern Cuba Sugar 7 1/2. Montana Power 6s and the American Writing Paper 6s 1 to 1 1/2 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Quotations to 2:00 p. m.)

Month	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev.
May	22.05	22.10	22.00	22.05	22.05
July	22.10	22.15	22.05	22.10	22.10
Oct.	22.15	22.20	22.05	22.15	22.15
Dec.	22.20	22.25	22.10	22.20	22.20
Mar.	22.25	22.30	22.15	22.25	22.25

CONTINENTAL CAN HAS A GAIN IN ITS BUSINESS VOLUME

The Continental Can Company is reported to have closed several substantial contracts since Jan. 1, which will necessitate the speeding up of production. Present business on the books will require capacity production to nearly the end of 1933. While the concern's first quarter's business of the 1932 similar period, the second quarter's business continues at substantially the same rate.

Current earnings are said to be running at an annual rate of \$9 to \$11 a share on 360,000 shares no par common stock, compared with \$7.97 earned in 1932. The book value of Continental Can common is \$59 a share, or \$157 for the former \$100 par stock.

The working capital at the end of 1932 was \$7,246,692, compared with \$3,822,412 a year previous.

BUILDING MORE ACTIVE

CHICAGO, May 16.—There were 466 building permits issued last week valued at \$11,805,300, compared with 275 permits and a valuation of \$5,188,700 at the corresponding time last year.

C. F. OLSEN ELECTED

At a meeting held Monday of the board of directors of the Guffie Glass & Bottle Works, C. F. Olsen was elected a member of the board.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:00 p. m.)

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev.
Alcoa	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am Ag Chem	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 1st	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 2nd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 3rd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
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Am Ag Chem 14th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
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Am Ag Chem 33rd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 34th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 35th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 36th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 37th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 38th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 39th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 40th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 41st	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 42nd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 43rd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 44th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 45th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 46th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 47th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 48th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 49th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 50th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 51st	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 52nd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 53rd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 54th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 55th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 56th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 57th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 58th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 59th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 60th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 61st	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 62nd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 63rd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 64th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 65th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 66th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 67th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 68th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 69th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 70th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 71st	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 72nd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 73rd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 74th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 75th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 76th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 77th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 78th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 79th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 80th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 81st	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 82nd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 83rd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 84th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 85th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 86th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 87th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 88th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 89th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 90th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 91st	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 92nd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 93rd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 94th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 95th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 96th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 97th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 98th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 99th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 100th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1933

NEW YORK BONDS

Am Ag Chem 1st	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 2nd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
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Am Ag Chem 30th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 31st	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 32nd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 33rd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 34th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 35th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 36th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 37th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 38th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 39th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 40th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 41st	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 42nd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2

Am Ag Chem 1st	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 2nd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 3rd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 4th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 5th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 6th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 7th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 8th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 9th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 10th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 11th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 12th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 13th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 14th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 15th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 16th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 17th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 18th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 19th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 20th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 21st	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 22nd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 23rd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 24th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 25th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 26th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 27th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 28th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 29th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 30th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 31st	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 32nd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 33rd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
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Am Ag Chem 41st	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 42nd	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2

Am Ag Chem 1st	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
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Am Ag Chem 15th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Ag Chem 16th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
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Am Ag Chem 7th	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	



## FINER TYPES OF WOOL ARE HAVING CALL

Lower Grades Neglected, With  
Result of Exports in Un-  
usual Volume

The raw wool market in the United States at the present moment is one of extremes, as it has been for some time past. The finer qualities are having the "call" in most decided fashion, but the lower grades are very patently neglected.

Furthermore, the demand still centers in worsted wools, to the exclusion of wools suitable for the manufacture of woollens, although during the last week or two there have been spasmodic inquiries for scoured wools of the finer grades.

The lack of interest in the wools of coarser grades, particularly of the South American types, has resulted in the rather unusual spectacle of wools being exported to England and the Continent in fair weights, at least, by comparison.

During the last fortnight, several shipments have been made. Last Friday, the Laconia carried 539 bales of greasy wool and 118 bales of scoured wool to Liverpool, while about a week earlier the King City carried 393 bales of South American wool to Hamburg.

During the last two weeks, more than 1,500,000 pounds of wool have been exported from Boston, the bulk of it being South American wool in the greasy, of which the greater part has been Argentine and Uruguay crossbred descriptions.

These quantities are not large, of course, when compared with the normal activity of the Boston market, but they seem very large by contrast in view of the fact that very little wool is exported from this country, as a rule.

The answer to these exports, of course, is largely the heavy imports of South American wool to this market, especially those of the lower qualities, which have been in such limited demand.

Importers of these wools, of course, can employ their money to better advantage for the time being in the handling of the finer descriptions, especially of the new clip domestic wools. It goes without saying that the foreign markets offer a better outlet for these low-grade wools than the home markets.

### Foreign Markets Buoyant

The strength and buoyancy of the foreign markets was shown in the closing week of the London sales. As usual, the sales closed with a little less exuberance than was shown at the opening of the series, but on the whole prices were fairly well maintained throughout the series, and merinos never once showed a sign of weakening.

At the close, average types of merinos were fully 15 per cent higher than the March closing rates, and good to choice lots were 10 per cent dearer. Fine and low crossbreds were up 10 per cent and medium descriptions were up only 5 per cent, these types showing the greatest irregularity, opening the series at 10 per cent advance, much to everyone's surprise, and advancing to 12½ per cent higher than the opening rates at the end of the first week.

Slipes were irregular, also, closing par to 5 per cent up, while greasy wools were up 5 per cent and scoured wools up 5 to 10 per cent.

American buyers were keen for the best merinos, although the direct purchases for this market amounted to only 7,000 bales, whereas, the purchases for England amounted to 80,000 bales and for the Continent they amounted to some 1,000 bales. It is understood that there were bought for this side a fair weight of New Zealand crossbred wools, however, through Bradford topmakers. The activity of the Continental countries was somewhat remarkable.

### New Clip Operations

There has been further buying in Texas during the last few days, and the high price of the wool for 12 months' wool has been topped a half-cent a pound, 55½ cents having been paid for some 12 months' wool. The clean scoured basis at which these wools can be landed in Boston, however, appears not to have changed greatly, being in the neighborhood of, perhaps, slightly above 15½¢.

Sales are now being scheduled to be held at the various concentration points, although it seems probable that there will be less wool to be offered in the sealed bids sales in Texas than has been the usual event.

Some buying is being done in the northwestern states and more especially in Montana and Wyoming, at around 50 cents, more or less, according to the character of the clip. Buying has begun, also, in the bright wool states east of the Mississippi River at 47 to about 55 cents in Ohio, the highest prices being for the choicest delaine clips, although a number of buyers declared that they will not pay more than 50 cents for the choicest wools available in Ohio.

For the better lots in Michigan 50 and 51 cents has been paid. Growers, everywhere, have exalted ideas of the value of their wools and in some instances are holding at what seem just now to be utterly posthumous prices.

In the goods markets, there are rumors of cancellations, which it must be said are not taken too seriously by the trade here.

Latest consumption reports from the mills indicate a total consumption for March of well over 800,000,000 lbs. a year as the current rate.

It is interesting to note that the greater part of the reported consumption was of wools of qualities running 56s and below (not including carpet wools), although the current activity in the wool trade would lead one to suppose that the mills were using almost wholly the finer qualities.

Topmakers and spinners report less current business, but their prices for tops are very firm, and quotations are frequently "protective" for the finer counts, on which the combers and spinners are well booked ahead.

In wool itself, demand has been chiefly for the fine grades and prices on these descriptions hold very firm, or a bit dearer.

## HARVESTER SHOULD BE ABLE TO EARN COMMON DIVIDEND

Under the present business conditions the International Harvester Company should easily be able to earn dividend requirements on the common stock, which is now on a \$5 basis. The company's business is larger than it has been for two years and while earnings are exceptional in the way of earnings can be looked for this year it is expected that the company will be able to show a moderate amount above dividend requirements.

In last two years, 1921 and 1922, Harvester had to dig into surplus to extent of approximately \$6,000,000 to pay dividends on the common stock, though this does not take into account the deduction from profit and loss surplus for the stock dividends paid on the common shares.

However, the 4 per cent annual payment in stock on the common was a payment of a stock dividend required a reduction of \$3,802,290 from surplus, and not taking account of this, in figuring earnings on the common, the income statement showed \$1,554,404 on the \$97,815,404 of the junior issue outstanding at the close of the year.

## NEW DUCAT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS 986 PARTS PURE GOLD

LONDON, May 15.—The British gold sovereign, which has long held pre-eminence for its fineness—represented by 22 2/3 parts pure gold and 1/3 part silver—has now been surpassed by the Czechoslovakian ducat, which leads the coinage of the world with 986 parts pure gold and 14 parts copper alloy.

The new ducat is not intended for a circulating medium, but will be bought and sold for its value. The new coin, which contains 62 grains of gold, will be 1/100 of an ounce. One side bears the inscription "Let neither us nor our descendants perish." On the other side is a small coat of arms of the republic.

The first 1000, which are sought after by collectors, will be numbered, the remainder merely bearing the date.

## CAST IRON PIPE CONCERN EARNINGS ON LARGE SCALE

Earnings of the United States Cast Iron Pipe Company in the quarter ended March 31, although not available for publication, are considered to have been large. Plants, for some months, have had more business than they could handle and this condition has been reflected in mounting prices and considerable discrimination in the acceptance of new business.

Current quotations of pipe are close to a \$50 basis in the south and \$62 to \$65 in New York. The future prices tend to be higher, to some extent, on the course of pig iron prices. The latter have shown an easing tendency and it is possible that recent heavy tonnages of iron bought by the pipe trade were secured at prices 50c to \$1 a ton below the market generally quoted.

## OLD COLONY TRUST'S NEW BUILDING

Directors of the Old Colony Trust Company, who have authorized immediate construction of the new extension to the Court Street office building, involving contracts of about \$800,000 exclusive of vaults.

The new building will be in the form of an addition in the rear of the present main office, running through to Cornhill, 10 stories high, or six floors above the present structure.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

Quoted by Stone & Webster

Company	Asked
Arlington & Rockland Capital	135
Boston Edison Electric Co. pfd.	125
Boston Edison Electric Co. com.	125
Blackstone Valley Gas & Elec. Co. pfd.	97
Blackstone Valley Gas & Elec. Co. com.	71
Central Mass. Val. Elec. Co. pfd.	100
Central Mass. Val. Elec. Co. com.	100
Columbus El. & Power Co. pfd.	100
Columbus El. & Power Co. com.	100
Eastern Texas Elec. Co. pfd.	81
Eastern Texas Elec. Co. com.	103
Edison Electric Works Co. pfd.	100
El Paso Elec. Co. pfd.	125
El Paso Elec. Co. com.	125
El Paso Electric Works Co. pfd.	100
El Paso Electric Works Co. com.	100
Galveston-Houston Elec. Co. pfd.	100
Galveston-Houston Elec. Co. com.	100
Houston El. & Power Co. pfd.	85
Houston El. & Power Co. com.	100
Jacksonville Fraction Co. pfd.	50
Jacksonville Fraction Co. com.	50
Mississippi River Power Co. pfd.	80
Mississippi River Power Co. com.	25
Norfolk & Western Elec. Co. pfd.	75
Norfolk & Western Elec. Co. com.	75
Paducah Elec. Co. com. (par \$25)	100
Public Service Investment Co. pfd.	100
Public Service Investment Co. com.	100
Puget Sound P. & L. Co. pfd.	100
Puget Sound P. & L. Co. com.	100
Railway & Light Securi. Co. pfd.	88
Railway & Light Securi. Co. com.	88
Savannah Elec. & Power Co. pfd.	80
Savannah Elec. & Power Co. com.	15
Sierra Pacific Elec. Co. pfd.	7
Sierra Pacific Elec. Co. com.	145
Tampa Elec. Co. capital	145

**LOBITOS OIL DIVIDEND**  
LONDON, May 16.—The Lobitos Oil Fields Company has declared a dividend of 25 per cent to December last, and bonus of 15 per cent, both tax-free, making 40 per cent for the year of 1922. It added \$100,000 to reserve account, \$25,000 to taxation reserve and provided \$100,000 against the cost of operations, leaving \$131,353 carried forward. In 1921 dividends totaled \$5 per cent, free of tax.

**LEHIGH VALLEY'S QUARTER**  
The deficit after charges of the Lehigh Valley road for the first quarter of 1923 was \$625,589. During all except 15 days of the three months there were embargoes on all freight except anthracite and perishable foods, and traffic was unbalanced. April showed the first net profit in 13 months, and is expected to mark a return of normal conditions.

**THOS. J. HIND CO.**  
Roof Repairing of All Kinds  
Gutters, Conductors and Skylight  
Work a Specialty  
45 MILK ST., BOSTON  
Phone Congress 3688 for Service

## NEW OWNERS FOR POWER CONCERNS IN MINNESOTA

General Electric Obtains Interest  
Through Electric Bond &  
Share—New Stations

DULUTH, Minn., May 14 (Special Correspondence).—The American Power & Light Company, the Electric Bond & Share Company, and through them the General Electric Company, have become the owners of the two hydroelectric generating and transmitting companies at Duluth, and of the Duluth Edison Company, which latter is the distributor of electric light and power in this part of the northwest, particularly in Duluth and Superior. This has been accomplished by the purchase of the Great Northern Power Company, which is the owner of the hydroelectric generating and transmitting companies at Duluth, and of the Duluth Edison Company, which latter is the distributor of electric light and power in this part of the northwest, particularly in Duluth and Superior. This has been accomplished by the purchase of the Great Northern Power Company, which is the owner of the hydroelectric generating and transmitting companies at Duluth, and of the Duluth Edison Company, which latter is the distributor of electric light and power in this part of the northwest, particularly in Duluth and Superior.

The Phoenix Utilities Company, which is the engineering department of these purchasers, has established an office here and is in full charge of all construction. This latter includes the completion of the plant of the Minnesota Utilities, the erection of incandescent water storage, and the installation of a new logging operation in the ultimate hydroelectric generation of the subsidiary companies up to, say, 125,000 kilowatts. At the present time some 500 men are working on these projects, but this number will be increased as soon as practicable.

As the result of this consolidation and the probability of a far more rapid and perhaps greater development of power than would have been the case otherwise, plans are made for the practically complete electrification of the iron mines of the Mesabi and Vermilion districts. The Cuyuna, the third mining district of northern Minnesota, already is largely electrified.

An enormous amount of coal is now burned in the power plants of these Minnesota mines, some of which are nearly 2000 feet deep, and many of which pump vast quantities of water. The electrification of steam shovels and other large unit surface equipment, and that of mine railways, is being studied, and is in effect to some extent, but is in its infancy. It will be hurried speedily with the planned increase in available power.

But the hill, which will be lined by tall copper mine smokestacks, is now smokeless, having been completely electrified since the advent of the Montana Power Company and its tremendous quantity of available power. The Mesabi range, now a row of 70 miles long of smoking stacks, will be the subject of a similar transformation, with only a few of its mines, and those the smaller ones, operated by steam.

One of the larger companies has worked out a plan of doing away with 200 tons' weight, that operates electrically, and electric drive hoists and compressors are already standardized and common.

As an instance of how steam-driven machinery is going into the discard, even before the advent of ample electricity, is the fact that a machinery manufacturer here recently was able to write off as depreciation before income tax the entire value of a warehouse full of patterns of mine steam engines and hoists, of types that are in quite general use in this district.

## AMERICAN BRASS REDUCES PRICES

A new price list has been issued by the American Brass Company, showing reductions in its prices of from 1c to 1½¢ per pound. The largest cut is made in copper and brass products. New prices are: Copper wire 18½¢, sheet copper 25½¢, brass sheets 20½¢ @ 22½¢. The reduction is one of the largest made in a long time.

## AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES

R. L. Day & Co. sold the following securities at auction today:  
Merchants Natl. Bank 298, off 2½  
70 Lawrence Mfg. 82  
20 Pepperell Mfg. 145, off ¼  
1 Ludlow Mfg. Assn. 24, off ¼  
176 Plymouth Rubber Pfd. 107 ¼  
1 Cambridge Elec. Light Co. 24 ¼  
1 Charleston Gas & Elec. 128, up 1  
124 Lawrence Gas Co. 125 ¼, up 1  
20 Union Twist Drill Pfd. 50  
150 Am. Brick Co. 14  
Wise, Hobbs & Arnold sold the following:  
5 Sider Mfg. 1st pfd 82½, off 12½  
25 Newmarket Mfg. 140, up  
3 Appleton Co. 750, off 40  
2 South River Beach 100, up 1  
5 Commonwealth Gas & Elec. 70, up 1  
3 Mass. Ltg. Cos. com. 18, up ¼  
25 Amn. Glue com. 18, up ¼  
3 Public Service Invest. Co. 110  
7 Hood Rubber Pfd. 103, up ¼  
142 Boston Ltg. Co. 1st pfd 114  
20 Lawrence Gas 122½, up 1  
20 Boston Ltg. Pfd. 27, up 1  
2 Dedham-Hyde Park Gas & Elec. com. 65 ¼  
2 Portland Elec. Co. pfd. 92  
4 Merrimack Chemical 95, up ¼  
6 Montpelier & Barre Ltg. & Power pfd. 48, up  
1 Hartford Fire Ins. 441, off 9 ¼

## IOWA BONDS TO BE SOLD

DES MOINES, Ia., May 16.—The State Treasurer will receive bids until 11 a. m. June 2 for \$22,000,000 5 per cent 10-year solid bonus bonds. A certified check for 2 per cent is required.

## ROAD TO BUILD DOCK

DETROIT, May 16.—The Chicago & North Western road will construct a steel and concrete ore dock at a cost of more than \$4,000,000 at Escanaba, Mich.

**THE J. G. WHITE**  
Engineering Corporation  
Engineers Builders  
43 Exchange Place, New York

## FRENCH LOANS ARE FIRM ON LONDON BOARD

LONDON, May 16.—French loans were firm on the stock exchange here today. Kaffra were supported to a certain extent. Rubber issues were dull. Oils were firm. Royal Dutch was 32½, Shell Transport 41-16 and Mexican Eagle 14½.

Argentine rails were in demand on better earnings reports. Good rallies were recorded in home rails. Glit-edged issues were bought by recent sellers. Dollar securities were steady. Industrials were strong in spots. Rio Tinto was 36½, Hudson's Bay 7½.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:  
Call money..... 5 1/8% 4 1/4%  
Renewal rate..... 5 1/8% 4 1/4%  
Outside com'l paper..... 5 1/8% 4 1/4%  
Year money..... 5 1/8% 4 1/4%  
Customers' com'l ins..... 5 1/8% 4 1/4%  
Athena money..... 5 1/8% 4 1/4%  
Individual, com'l ins..... 5 1/8% 4 1/4%  
Bar silver in London..... 66 1/2% 66 1/2%  
Bar silver in New York..... 35 1/2% 35 1/2%  
Mexican dollars..... 21 1/2% 21 1/2%  
Bar gold in London..... 386 1/2% 386 1/2%  
Bar gold in New York..... 386 1/2% 386 1/2%  
Domestic bar silver..... 110 1/2% 110 1/2%

**Clearing House Figures**  
Exchanges..... \$30,000,000 \$365,000,000  
Year ago today..... \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000  
Swing..... \$25,000,000 \$25,000,000  
Year ago today..... \$25,000,000 \$25,000,000  
F. R. bank credit..... \$3,587,716 \$5,000,000

**Acceptance Market**  
Spot, Boston delivery..... 4 1/4% 4 1/4%  
Prime eligible banks..... 4 1/4% 4 1/4%  
30-day days..... 4 1/4% 4 1/4%  
60-day days..... 4 1/4% 4 1/4%  
90-day days..... 4 1/4% 4 1/4%  
120-day days..... 4 1/4% 4 1/4%  
180-day days..... 4 1/4% 4 1/4%  
270-day days..... 4 1/4% 4 1/4%  
360-day days..... 4 1/4% 4 1/4%  
Eligible Private Bankers..... 4 1/4% 4 1/4%  
60-day days..... 4 1/4% 4 1/4%  
90-day days..... 4 1/4% 4 1/4%  
120-day days..... 4 1/4% 4 1/4%  
180-day days..... 4 1/4% 4 1/4%  
270-day days..... 4 1/4% 4 1/4%  
360-day days..... 4 1/4% 4 1/4%

**Leading Central Bank Rates**  
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

City	Rate
Boston	4 1/2%
Chicago	4 1/2%
St. Louis	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%
Kansas City	4 1/2%
Minneapolis	4 1/2%
Richmond	4 1/2%
Dallas	4 1/2%
San Francisco	4 1/2%
London	3 1/2%
Paris	5 1/2%
Brussels	5 1/2%
Amsterdam	5 1/2%
Berlin	5 1/2%
Bombay	5 1/2%
Rangoon	5 1/2%
Singapore	5 1/2%
Sourabaya	5 1/2%
Yokohama	5 1/2%
Manila	5 1/2%
Cebu	5 1/2%
Colon	5 1/2%
Hankow	5 1/2%
Peking	5 1/2%
Tientsin	5 1/2%
Shanghai	5 1/2%
Harbin	5 1/2%
Manchuria	5 1/2%
China	5 1/2%

**Foreign Exchange Rates**  
Current quotations of various foreign exchange rates, compared with the last previous figures:

Country	Current	Last
Demand	\$4.82 1/2	\$4.83 1/2
France	0.0655	0.0655
Belgian francs	0.0575	0.0575
Swiss francs	0.0412	0.0412
Italian lire	0.0433 1/2	0.0433 1/2
Holland	20.10	20.06
Sweden	2.662	2.662
Denmark	1.879	1.878
Spain	16.48	16.48
Portugal	0.045	0.045
Greece	0.0207	0.0218
Romania	0.021	0.021
Argentina	0.024	0.024
Brazil	1.035	1.020
Chile	0.027	0.027
Czechoslovakia	0.0294 1/2	0.0294 1/2
Hungary	0.0019	0.00193
Serbia	0.0104	0.0104
Rumania	0.027	0.027
Czechoslovakia	0.0294 1/2	0.0294 1/2
Hong Kong	0.0515	0.0515
Bombay	0.011	0.0105
Canton	0.0080	0.0080
Yokohama	0.0080	0.0080
Manila	0.0080	0.0080
Cebu	0.0080	0.0080
Colon	0.0080	0.0080
Hankow	0.0080	0.0080
Peking	0.0080	0.0080
Tientsin	0.0080	0.0080
Shanghai	0.0080	0.0080
Harbin	0.0080	0.0080
Manchuria	0.0080	0.0080
China	0.0080	0.0080

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Dividend and interest payments during May will total \$242,578,300 in May, 1922, compared with \$242,578,300 in May, 1922. Seven new telephone exchanges have been completed recently in Nanking, Shanghai, Sochow, Wushu, and Peking, and a toll line is now under consideration between Shanghai, Nanking, Hanlow, Tientsin and Peking, China.

Total subscriptions to the United States Treasury 4 1/2 per cent notes, recently offered, have gone over \$1,000,000,000. Exchange offerings are slightly more than \$200,000,000, all of which will be accepted. It is understood that cash subscriptions approaching \$900,000,000 with a maximum of \$400,000,000 to be accepted, is the amount the Treasury originally asked for.

The investment figure of the British Foreign and Colonial Corporation, Ltd., on April 30 shows that after making the necessary adjustments for bonus distributions, new issues of capital, etc., 100 standard British investment securities at par aggregate value on Dec. 31, 1922, of \$2,074,000,000 had a market value of \$2,074,000,000, an increase of \$165,500,000. On Dec. 31, 1922, the aggregate value was \$2,300,000,000.

## BANK IN DIFFICULTIES

LONDON, May 16.—The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., has announced that it has become necessary to suspend payment. Application is being made to the Court of Sessions for winding up of the bank's affairs.

## "A Select Security"

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**Barstow Hill & Co. INC.**  
68 Devonshire St., Boston

## FORD COMPANY PURCHASES LOGS

Georgian Bay District of Ontario  
to Provide 50,000,000 Feet  
—Ore Being Sought

DULUTH, Minn., May 12 (Special Correspondence).—The Ford Motor Company has bought 50,000,000 feet of logs in the Georgian Bay district of Ontario, all of which will be taken to Iron Mountain, Mich., for working at the Ford mills there. This will give the Duluth South Shore & Atlantic road a new and lucrative business, the freight rate on this timber being \$6 a thousand feet.

The Ford company is doubling the size of its mills at Iron Mountain, and will also build a large chemical, which will be used in the manufacture of product plant to work up the sawmill refuse into pyroxylic acid, methyl alcohol and acetate of lime. Structural steel to the amount of 4000 tons has been contracted for to be used in this construction.

At the little village of L'Anse, on Lake Superior, near Marquette, the Ford company is beginning sawmill operations on a very large scale, and plans the employment there of about 2500 men. A large logging operation is to be carried on in that region, and it will be done on the idea of reforestation and preservation of the natural resources of the region.

The company owns a large tract of land in what is supposed to be the general mineral-bearing district of the Menominee range, being a small portion of the lands bought for timber reserves for the Iron Mountain project. It is now beginning a careful diamond drilling and geological campaign looking for iron ore. It may take several years to complete this work.

In the meantime the company is buying most of the iron ore required for its Detroit blast furnaces.

These various operations have resulted in a veritable boom in many parts of the upper peninsula of Michigan. At Iron Mountain there is a very important building campaign, with hundreds of houses going up and a tremendous advance in real estate prices.

## NEW MEAT CONCERN

LONDON, May 15.—Important meat packing interests are said to be behind the new "English & Dutch Meat Company," which has an authorized capital of \$6,000,000. The company is expected to take over the Las Palmas works in the Argentine, controlled by the British & Argentine Meat Company. The latter's shares were recently acquired by the Vestey interests—identified with the Union Cold Storage Company.

**NEW CLOTH BY WEAVING**  
LONDON, May 16.—The Nottingham hosiery trade is excited over reports that new weaving manufacturers are producing, after many experiments, cloth for men's and women's wear by knitting instead of weaving. It is claimed that only experts can tell the difference, and that the new product will be a serious competitor of the Yorkshire cloth industry. This means, it is said, that lace makers need be idle no longer.

## GRAIN RATE CUT EFFECTS

TORONTO, May 16.—A reduction by Canadian railways of 2½ cents per 100 pounds in export rates on grain for milling in transit, and a further 1½ cent lower lake ports to the Canadian Atlantic seaboard for export removes a long-standing grievance in the Canadian flour-milling industry, being a step in the direction of giving millers an opportunity to compete in foreign markets with flour milled from Canadian grain exports.

## STORES MAY BE SOLD

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 15.—Clarence Saunders, president of Piggly Wiggly Stores, Inc., has proposed the sale of 300 of his directly operated chain stores in order to get cash to pay off his bank loans June 1, and retire enough "Class A" stock to pay pool holders of it in full.

The Erie road will effect a reduction of more than \$2,000,000 in its coal bill this year, compared with 1922 as a result of coal contracts made at the lowest rate since the existing mining scale was established. Last year's coal bill is estimated at about \$14,000,000.

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**Minette Hat Shoppe**  
Exclusive Millinery  
2455 Milwaukee Ave. Tel. Belmont 7918

**FEILCHENFELD  
BROS.**  
QUALITY MEAT MARKETS  
1200 E. 63rd St. 6308 So. Ashland Ave.  
1522 E. 55th St. 5201 Leavitt Ave.  
862 E. 55th St. 540 E. 47th St.  
808 S. 55th St. 4216 Cottage Grove Ave.  
8731 Stony Island Ave. 1001 E. 43rd St.  
5558 Cottage Grove Ave. 257 E. 51st St.

**LINDSAY STORAGE CO.**  
601 E. 63rd St. Hyde Park 7176

**MOVING PACKING  
SHIPPING**  
May we have an opportunity  
to serve you?

**A REAL SERVICE**  
At Moderate Price  
Our repairing is done by experts and guaranteed.  
Goodyear—Goodrich—Kelly—Springfield  
—Howe

**TIRES AND TUBES  
OILS AND SUPPLIES**  
**LANCASTER TIRE  
& SUPPLY CO.**  
1820 Hyde Park Blvd. Phone Drexel 1823

**HUDSON—  
—ESSEX**

**Kelly Motor Company**  
3948 N. Robey St.  
At Lincoln Avenue and Irving Park Blvd.

**SALES SERVICE PARTS**  
Phonograph 2310-2311

**DEWAR & CARRINGTON**  
ENGINEERS AND  
CONTRACTORS  
for  
STEAM, HOT WATER, VAPOR & HEAT  
SYSTEMS OF HEATING, VENTILA-  
TION, POWER, PIPING AND  
GENERAL SLIPFITTING  
158 North Desplaines Street  
CHICAGO  
Telephone Haymarket 0610

**The Harmony Cafeteria**  
CHICAGO  
18-17 & 24-328 E. Wabash Ave.  
15-25 E. Washington St.  
35 W. Randolph St.

**Wholesome Home Cooking**  
**Just a Little Different**  
**BAKERY**  
**CONFECTION**  
**AND**  
**DELICACY**  
**SHOP**  
1817 EAST SIXTY-THIRD STREET  
CHICAGO  
PHONE HYDE PARK 6780

**Luncheon Tea Dinner**  
Special Pate Dishes—\$0.50  
Table d'Hôte Dinner—\$1.00  
Chicken or Steak Dinner—\$1.00  
488 Railway Exchange Building  
80 E. Jackson Boulevard

**P. F. PETTIBONE & CO.**  
18 SO. LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.  
Printers, Stationers, Binders  
Lithographers, Steel Die, and Copper  
Plate Engravers  
An up-to-date plant to meet your wants in all  
lines of stationery for home and office. Special  
forms for churches and Sunday schools. Loose  
leaf outlines, pocket size. Blank books and  
office supplies.  
Remember the address—18 SO. LA SALLE ST.

**BUSINESS INSURANCE**  
Correctly Applied  
**RACE N. WILT**  
612-123 E. Michigan Ave. Harrison 7433

**Homemade**  
Assorted Chocolates  
60c per lb.  
4818 W. Madison St.  
4245 W. Madison St.  
Austin 1129

**Our New Warehouse at 708 S. Paulina St.**  
is, we believe, the most beautiful in Chicago.

**WERNER BROS.**  
FIRE-PROOF STORAGE CO.  
Main Office—2815 Broadway  
PACKING—SHIPPING—REMOVALS  
6 WAREHOUSES "WE KNOW HOW"

**R. H. Richards**  
PAINTING AND DECORATING  
3008 Birchwood Ave. Rogers Park 0643

**Hayes Restaurant**  
BURLINGAME LUNCHEON  
Quick Service, Home Cooking  
286 Sherman St. Open 7 A. M. to 11 P. M.

**GROCERIES AND MEATS**  
**Suehson's Market House**  
3711 N. HALSTED Tel. L. V. 1086, CHICAGO

**Wholesome Home Cooking**  
**Just a Little Different**  
**BAKERY**  
**CONFECTION**  
**AND**  
**DELICACY**  
**SHOP**  
1817 EAST SIXTY-THIRD STREET  
CHICAGO  
PHONE HYDE PARK 6780

**Luncheon Tea Dinner**  
Special Pate Dishes—\$0.50  
Table d'Hôte Dinner—\$1.00  
Chicken or Steak Dinner—\$1.00  
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18 SO. LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.  
Printers, Stationers, Binders  
Lithographers, Steel Die, and Copper  
Plate Engravers  
An up-to-date plant to meet your wants in all  
lines of stationery for home and office. Special  
forms for churches and Sunday schools. Loose  
leaf outlines, pocket size. Blank books and  
office supplies.  
Remember the address—18 SO. LA SALLE ST.

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Assorted Chocolates  
60c per lb.  
4818 W. Madison St.  
4245 W. Madison St.  
Austin 1129



## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

## ILLINOIS

## Rockford

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
Rockford, Ill.

The Nelson Hotel  
A. T. Fonda.....State and Main Sts.

## Rock Island

**MURDOCH WALL PAPER  
HOUSE**  
1816 3rd Ave. Rock Island, Ill.

**SILK-TONE**  
"The Beautiful" Flatwall Paint  
for use in  
The Home—The Office—The Church

**ANDERSON & ANDERSON  
GROCERY**  
If better groceries were to be had we would  
have them. 4310 6th Ave.  
Phone R. L. 751 Rock Island, Ill.

**THE GLENRAE**  
Groceries, Smoked Meats, Confections and  
Notions  
Honest Values, Cleanliness,  
Quality and Service  
We Deliver G. E. BAKER, Prop.  
4526 11th Street Phone R. L. 3257

**H. WIDDEL**  
Fresh Meats and Canned Goods  
1815 24th St., Rock Island, Ill.

## Wilmette

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK  
OF WILMETTE, ILL.**  
Member Federal Reserve Bank  
Wants to Ser: You  
Safety Deposit Boxes

**TAYLOR'S**  
"The Satisfactory Store"  
Dry Goods and Furnishings  
1125 Central Ave. Phone 1914

**Nelson Brothers  
Laundry**  
TELEPHONE WILMETTE 1800

**WM. BRINKMAN & CO.**  
GROCERIES AND MEATS  
FOODS THAT SATISFY  
Phoncs: 100, 101, 102, 103  
1175 WILMETTE AVE. WILMETTE, ILL.

**INSURANCE—Every Kind**  
H. D. DAVISSON, 918 Tribune Bldg.  
Randolph 1311—PHONE—Glenview 73

**GREENLEAF DELICATESSEN**  
1133 Greenleaf Avenue  
Phone Wilmette 2433

**KASHIAN BROTHERS**  
Carpet and Rug Cleaning  
1245 Greenleaf Ave. Phone Wilmette 1200

**G. BALDWIN**  
Hardware, China, Paints, Window Glass  
1117 Greenleaf Avenue Phone Wilmette 2732

**The Wilmette Home Bakery**  
GRIFFITH LEWIS, Proprietor  
406 Linden Avenue Phone Wilmette 1025

## Winnetka

Telephone Winnetka 1330  
WISCONSIN LIME STONE, NEW YORK BLUE STONE  
**PAUL KRUGER**  
BUILDER OF STONE GATEWAYS  
Fountains and Flag Stone Work  
750 Center St.

## INDIANA

## Goshen

**The Hudson Co.**  
GOSHEN, IND.  
Millinery, Coats, Suits, Silks, Chinaware,  
Glassware, Dresses, Gloves, Hosiery  
Modest Corsets, Dry Goods

LA MAR P. J. CROOP, N. A. C. P. A.  
AUDITS—SYSTEMS—INCOME TAX  
2 Spohn Bldg. Phone 214 Goshen, Ind.

## Hammond

**POST GROCERY COMPANY**  
Staple and Fancy Groceries  
Phone 2733 82 Williams Street

## Indianapolis

**HENRY ANDERSEN**  
JEWELER AND ENGRAVER  
DIAMONDS  
308 CIRCLE BLDG.  
SPRING HAS COME—LET IT BY RIDING  
REAL HORSES

**THE NEW PASTIME  
RIDING ACADEMY**  
BECKER & COLLINS, PROPS.  
Fair Grounds—New Brick Horse Barns

**CIRCLE FLOWER STORE**  
An Indoor Garden  
45 MONUMENT PLACE  
INDIANAPOLIS

IF IN NEED OF  
FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES  
stop at one of the Tacoma Stands on the Market  
L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS  
Stands:  
218-214 Midway 282 Vegetable Market  
CITY MARKET HOUSE

**SHIRT SPECIALISTS**  
**The Cameron Schooley Co.**  
3 E. Washington Street

**GREENE'S  
FLOWER SHOP**  
Board of Trade Bldg. Indianapolis, Ind.

"BATTERY Service" in our new Court  
"ELECTRIC CAR Service" in our new Building  
INDIANA BATTERY SERVICE CO.  
1130 N. Meridian Street  
"Look for the ARCH and drive in"

**REO MOTOR CARS  
SPEED WAGONS**  
The Wildhack Co., 927 N. Meridian

## INDIANA

## Indianapolis

**COAL—COAL—COAL  
BUILDING MATERIAL**  
YOU BUY FROM US  
AND SAVE MONEY  
The Quality of Our Merchandise is the Reason  
Prompt Delivery.

**PEOPLES  
COAL AND CEMENT  
COMPANY**  
Main Office, 1109 E. Fifteenth St.  
WEBSTER  
4800-4801-4802-4803

Music 34-38  
with Circle  
Meals Place  
**White  
Capateria**  
CIRCLE

## INDIANAPOLIS

TRANSFER, TRUCKING AND MOVING  
**EUGENE G. REXFORD**  
2107 N. Del. St. Randolph 2733

## Richmond

**WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELRY REPAIRING**  
**H. CLYDE ST. JOHN**  
No. 100 7th Street  
PROMPT SERVICE

**WILLIAM F. LEE**  
Richmond's Oldest Established Exclusive Tire  
Dealers and Vulcanizers  
NO. 8 SOUTH 7TH STREET

## South Bend

**Spiro's**  
119 1/2 S. MICH. ST.

**THE HOME  
OF**  
**Hart Schaffner & Marx**  
STYLISH CLOTHES

**City Lumber Co.**  
Broadway and Lafayette Streets  
PHONE MAIN 676

"Everything to build anything"

**WHO'S YER CLEANER?**  
Our new "Continual" process puts our work  
in a class by itself. Absolutely no dust or dirt  
remains in the garment. We also clean RUGS  
and DRAPERIES.

**LEO SWANK & CO.**  
228 N. Michigan Street South Bend  
Licensed Cleaners Phone Main 791

**Calvin Clauer Company**  
JEWELERS, SILVERSMITHS AND DIAMOND  
MERCHANTS  
Main 621 105 S. Michigan St.

## Terre Haute

**Walk-Over  
SHOES**  
for Men and Women  
RIGHT QUALITY  
MODERATELY PRICED  
651 Wabash Ave.  
Terre Haute, Ind.

"Everything for Your Office"  
**THE VIKESNEY CO.**  
Terre Haute, Ind.  
PRINTERS—ENGRAVERS  
OFFICE OUTFITTERS

**OUR X-RAY MACHINE**  
Takes the guess out of  
Shoe Fitting

**HORNUNG'S**  
655 Wab. Ave., TERRE HAUTE

**Bake-Rite Bakery**  
Fresh Bread and Pastry  
Every Day  
32 S. 7th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

## IOWA

## Cedar Rapids

**MURDOCH WALL PAPER  
HOUSE**  
318 So. 3rd St. East, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

**SILK-TONE**  
"The Beautiful" Flatwall Paint  
for use in  
The Home—The Office—The Church

**The KILLIAN  
Co.**  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, U.S.A.

"Buy it with Flowers,  
But sell it with ours."  
**WILCOX FLOWER SHOP**  
Montrose Hotel Bldg. Phone 1012

**SHOES**  
**JAS. A. SNYDER**  
205 2nd Avenue

## Council Bluffs

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
Council Bluffs, Iowa:

Grand Hotel  
Tremont Hotel  
1113 W. Broadway  
O. W. Baker.....Pearl and Broadway  
Ivan Booth.....Pearl and Broadway

## IOWA

## Davenport

**MURDOCH WALL PAPER  
HOUSE**  
115 East 2nd St. Davenport, Ia.

**SILK-TONE**  
"The Beautiful" Flatwall Paint  
for use in  
The Home—The Office—The Church

"LOOK YOUR BEST"  
**IDEAL BEAUTY SHOP**  
300 Ripley Street Phone 5378  
SHAMPOO, MANICURE AND MAKEUP.

**AHRENS & ALLISON  
TAILORS AND CLEANERS**  
Day. 7901 411 West 2nd Street

## Des Moines

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
Des Moines, Iowa:

Byman's News Stand.....407 6th Ave.  
Kearns News Stand.....309 5th Ave.  
Bavory Hotel Stand.....4th and Locust Sts.

**FRANKEL CLOTHING CO.**  
Complete Outfitters to Men and Boys

**KUPPENHEIMER AND  
SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES**  
Manhattan Shirts—Vassar Underwear  
Nottelton Fine Shoes for Men  
Frankel, Jr., Shoes for Boys

Walnut Street, Between 8th and 6th  
Des Moines, Iowa

**BOEKENHOFF'S  
CAFE GRILL**  
Good place to eat  
Excellent Food. Moderate Prices  
713-714 LOCUST STREET

**YOUNKER BROTHERS**  
INTERIOR DECORATORS OF  
HOMES, CHURCHES AND  
BUSINESS BUILDINGS  
Consultation Involves  
No Obligation Whatever

**WOLF'S**  
712-714 WALNUT ST.  
Smart Apparel and Millinery for  
Women and Misses

**Mrs. Dunn's Beauty Shop**  
EXPRESSES DIGNITY AND  
SERVICE  
Hair Dressing, Marcelling, Manicuring  
and Shampooing  
407—Shops Tel. Walnut 2267

**HARRIS-EMERY'S**  
Announcing Complete  
Facilities for  
PAINTING AND  
PAPERHANGING  
Interior Decorating—Fifth Floor

**DAVIDSON'S—Des Moines**  
Quality  
Furniture—  
Moderate  
Prices

**BANKERS TRUST CO. BANK**  
6th and Locust  
Capital 1,000,000.00 Surplus 200,000.00

**VALLEY NATIONAL BANK**  
Walnut and Fourth Street  
Business Solicited in every department  
of banking  
Join our Statement Savings Club  
Capital and Surplus \$700,000

If you are looking for QUALITY  
be sure and ask for  
**SCHULZE A-1 BREAD**  
At Your Grocer's

**Iowa Loan & Trust Co. Bank**  
Capital, Surplus and Profits over \$1,000,000.  
5% Debenture Bonds and Farm Mortgages  
for sale.  
4% Paid on Savings Accounts and Time Deposits  
Send for circulars.

**Goldman-Cobacker Co.**  
**HART SCHAFFNER & MARX  
CLOTHES**  
High Grade Hats and Furnishings  
409-411 Walnut Street

**The Homestead Company**  
Publishers, Printers, Photo Engravers, Binders,  
Steel Die and Copper Plate Engraving and Electro-  
typing. A trial order will convince you of  
our quality work and service. Address  
**THE HOMESTEAD COMPANY**  
1900 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa

**Cascade Laundry Co.**  
Odorless Dry Cleaning  
Phone Wal. 1246  
18th and Grand Avenue

**FLYNN**  
Perfectly Pasteurized Milk  
Phone Market 1046

**JNO. E. HOOD**  
GREENWOOD GROCERY  
Quality and Service Dr. 82

**S. JOSEPH & SONS**  
Quality Jewelry Since 1871

## IOWA

## Fort Dodge

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
Fort Dodge, Iowa:

Marrell's.....11th and Central Ave.  
H. E. Peterson.....110 Central Ave.  
Bavory & Morgan.....122 Central Ave.  
Wahkoma Hotel.....323 Central Ave.

**THE  
BOSTON STORE**  
FORT DODGE, IOWA  
Stands out as a leader among Northwest  
Iowa Department Stores

**CHARLES A. BROWN**  
The Plymouth Clothier  
**KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES**  
801 Central Avenue

**ARCADE BOOTERIE**  
Ladies' Fine Shoes  
ARCADE SHOPS

**FISHER'S COOKED FOOD SHOP**  
16 N. 8TH STREET  
Home-cooked meals our specialty  
Mrs. Fisher's 1000 Island Dressing.

**DESSINGER'S CAFE**  
First door South Courthouse

**The Home Furniture Co.**  
OF FORT DODGE

## Iowa City

**JERRY'S RESTAURANT**  
Near Interurban Station  
127 South Clinton

**DOVES HAT SHOP**  
114 S. Clinton Street

**E. G. SPITLER**  
N. F. SPITLER  
Iowa Paint & Wallpaper Co.  
Iowa City, Iowa Phone Black 444  
713 N. Clinton St.

## Mason City

**MASON CITY LOAN  
& TRUST COMPANY**  
Investment Banking  
5% interest on Certificates of Deposit.  
6% interest on First mortgages.  
We represent eight reliable old line fire in-  
surance companies. In your property simply  
protected? We solicit your insurance business.  
You are invited to investigate our securities.  
Box 411.

**Palais Royal**  
WOMEN'S OUTFITTERS  
"WHERE FASHION REIGNS"  
In Women's and Misses' Smart Outer Apparel  
515 STORES

"Guaranteed Hosiery"  
100% Pure Silk  
Ladies' 4 pr. \$1.50  
Gents' 3 pr. \$1.00  
LESLIE P. YORK, Local Sales Mgr.  
First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Mason City, Ia.

Beautiful White Gold 15 Jewel Watch, \$21.00  
Ray Remy, Mason City, Ia.

**THE DAMON-IGOU CO.**  
GIFT SHOP  
DOWNSTAIRS STORE  
Lamps, Glassware, Pottery, Japanese Goods,  
Novelties, Greeting Cards and Mottos.

**Mason City Robe & Tanning Co.**  
FUR COATS, ROBES, RUGS AND  
LADIES' FINE FURS.  
Storage and Repair Work a Specialty.  
500-11 Second St., N. E. Mason City, Ia.

**J. H. GREVE**  
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH  
HOTEL HANFORD BUILDING

**STERLING DRY GOODS CO.**  
Trade Where You Do the Best  
MASON CITY, IA.

**THOMPSON DEAN CO.**  
Staple and Fancy Groceries  
121 N. FEDERAL AVENUE

**Corris Elizabeth Chocolates**  
MADE AT HOME  
14 oz. \$1.00, 7 oz. 60c. in Mason City, Iowa  
Mrs. Corris D. Peake, Mason City, Iowa

**HUGHES PLUMBING & HEATING**  
Practical Plumbing  
Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitting

**COBBS HOUSE FURNISHING CO.**  
Everything for the Home  
LET US KNOW YOUR NEEDS.

"WE KNOW THE GAME"  
SMITH & KEW  
"CLASSY KLEANERS"

## KANSAS

## Arkansas City

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
Arkansas City, Kan.:

Summit St. News Stand 113 N. Summit St.  
Lewis News Stand.....117 N. Summit St.

## Hutchinson

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
Hutchinson, Kan.:

Fred Harvey News Stand No. 1, 1st Station  
Fred Harvey News Stand No. 2, 2nd Station  
Fred Harvey News Stand No. 3, 3rd Station

**Kansas City, Kans.**  
**JENNINGS SERVICE**  
Tires—Batteries  
754 Minn. Drexel 2300

**ECONOMY CLEANERS  
AND DYERS**  
401 1/2 North 10th. Drexel 1130

## KANSAS

## Kansas City, Kans.

**HARRY T. TIBBS**  
BOOKS, STATIONERY  
WALL PAPER, PAINTS  
604 Minnesota Ave. Drexel 0153

"The House of Courtesy"  
**The Sunway  
CLEANING DYERS CO.**  
Fairfax 0998—Phone—Fairfax 0999  
Main Office and Plant: 2013-15-17 N. Seventh St.

**The Nelson Shoe Co.**  
QUALITY SHOES AND HOSIERY  
608 Minnesota Ave. Kansas City, Kan.

**FLOWERS AND PLANTS**  
For All Occasions at the  
**TIPTON GREENHOUSE**  
2206 N. 10th Street Fairfax 0638

**MERTEL & DUCKWORTH**  
FANCY GROCERIES AND MEATS  
WE DELIVER  
Drex. 2291 1020 Central Ave.

Honest Merchandise, Popular Prices  
**GRANDVIEW FURNITURE CO.**  
958-960 Central Avenue Fairfax 0975

**ASK YOUR GROCER FOR**  
**BETSY ROSS**  
BREAD AND CAKES  
KOPP BAKERY

**Boyd Cleaning Company**  
CARPET CLEANERS  
Goods Called For and Delivered in Both Cities  
Phone Drex 2273

**Wyandotte Seed & Hardware Co.**  
Everything in Hardware and Seeds  
510 Minnesota Avenue Phone Fairfax 0308

**FOR PURE ICE CALL**  
**F. S. KRENZKY ICE CO.**  
1607 Minnesota Ave. Phone Drex 2579

**STOREN COAL COMPANY**  
Agents Bernice Anthracite  
Drexel 2030 Kansas City, Kansas

**Guyer Sisters**  
G. E. GILHAUS  
Plumbing and Heating  
Office: Drex. 0731 Res: Drex. 0789

**M. & M. CASH MARKET**  
Ask for LBA & PERRINS' SAUCE  
1423 Central Avenue Drex. 2004

**GEO. D. KERNS**  
Brick, Tile and Cement Contractor  
Phone Drex. 1681

**H. L. BENNING**  
Landscape Nurseryman  
18 S. Forest Street Drexel 2236

**Parsons**  
**SMALLEY BROS.**  
Cut-Price Cash plan of selling Clothing  
makes every day a sale day.  
WE SELL FOR LESS

**Topeka**  
**Nitch Cleaning Company**  
SPECIALIST ON  
Ladies' Fine Garments  
911 West 6th St. Phone 3806

**ENGRAVED  
WEDDING INVITATIONS  
AND CALLING CARDS**  
Correct in every detail.

**THE HALL STATIONERY CO.**  
923 Kansas Avenue  
Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner  
Open 7:30 A. M.—8 P. M.

**The CHOCOLATE SHOP**  
611 Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kansas  
Phone: 9000-7085

**FULLERTON BROS.**  
HARDWARE &  
SPORTING GOODS  
713 Kansas Ave. Phone 21325

**TOPEKA LAUNDRY CO.**  
Established in 1880. A Reliable Firm.

**Cleaning, Dyeing  
Hat Renovating**  
Topeka, Kan., Second and Quincy  
Phone 8551

**ALBERT SILK COAL CO.**  
RELIABLE  
605 East Fourth Street  
Phone 3297 TOPEKA

**WALL PAPER AND PAINTS**  
**G. C. DOERING**  
908 Kansas Ave. Phone 6653

**BARRY & BERKLEY**  
Successors to  
JORDAN ELECTRIC CO.  
114 W. Eighth St. Phone 6814.  
Construction—Repairs—Appliances  
Lighting Fixtures—House Wiring

**YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED**  
**White Star Laundry**  
Phone 5142 213-215 WEST FIFTH ST.  
Phone 5141

**MAY BOCK**  
with  
WARREN M. CROSBY CO.  
The Massaline  
Shampooing—Manicuring  
"The Name"  
RIGBY'S  
Means Quality for Candy  
919 Kan. Ave. Phone 6002

**E. F. MCKINSTRY**  
Automobile Mechanic  
411 Jackson Phone 5476

**MODEL BARBER SHOP**  
HAIR BOBBING A SPECIALTY  
All kinds of Safety Razor Blades sharpened.  
627 Kansas Avenue

## KANSAS

## Topeka

A Certainty of  
Quality and Reliability  
**Pelletier's**

**Department Store**  
TOPEKA, KANSAS

**KEELE THE  
BATTERY MAN**  
BATTERY SERVICE  
Generators, Starters, and Magnets  
Tires and Carburetors  
Gabriel Snubbers and Bosch Ignition  
215 W. 6th Street Phone 3970

**COLLEGE HILL  
HARDWARE COMPANY**  
We can supply your Spring needs in the  
hardware line at reasonable prices.  
We also carry a complete line of Seiditz  
variables, enamel, wall paints, etc.  
15th and Lane Street  
Phone 5933

**CREMERIE RESTAURANT  
AND  
CAFETERIA**  
120 Kansas Avenue TOPEKA

**Wichita**  
"The Best Place to Shop After All"  
**The Boston Store**  
The Cohn-Hinkel Dry Goods Company  
New Spring Fashions  
Are Here

**NON PAREIL**  
537 First National Bank Bldg.  
Invites you for your  
Manicures, Shampoos and Marcell

## MINNESOTA

## Hibbing



## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

## MISSOURI

Kansas City, Mo.

LIVE STOCK  
COMMISSION CO.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.TOS. A. LEE, Pres.  
"Our Work Wins"ACME AUTO LIVERY  
Formerly M. L. Auto Livery. Est. 1910.  
Victor 11008 AND 7 PASSENGER SEDANS  
Reliable 24 Hour Service  
"Drive it yourself" cars and Garage at  
1009 TroostWALTER L. MERITHEW  
SCHETTLE'SSTAMPED GOODS  
WE SAVE YOU MONEY ON SHOES  
AND HOSEWOODRUFF'S SHOE STORE  
1104 Walnut, 2nd FloorBrown Owl Coffee Shop  
MINNIE A. BOUTELL  
Armour and Troost  
Serving Continuously from  
8 A. M. to 8 P. M.  
Afternoon Treats and Special  
Dinner Parties  
Westport 6358DEBORAH'S ART & GIFT SHOP  
Correct Picture Framing  
Unusual Gifts215 E. 10th St. Kansas City, Mo.  
Where to Get We Serve the  
Home-Cooked Best of EverythingSurber's Cafeteria  
Bonita Building, 1008 Walnut Street  
LUNCHEON  
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.Interior Decorators  
WALL PAPER AND  
PAINTS8 Westport Avenue  
Bell Phone Westport 5078DOROTHY SEIBERLING MEAD  
MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING  
Cape Sport Hats, "Memory" Pink Hats, \$5.00  
Newest styles—satisfaction guaranteed. Prices to  
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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Mr. Churchill's Apologia

## The World Crisis, 1911-1914

There has long been some mystery about what actually happened in the British navy in the early weeks of the war. There is mystery no longer. Almost in minute detail Mr. Churchill tells the story. But in this book he does much more. He lays bare, so far as he knows them, the events which led up to the great war. And as Mr. Churchill was a member of the British Cabinet from about 1909, the date of the first failure in the Anglo-German negotiations for a naval understanding, and was First Lord of the Admiralty from 1911, he not only knew everything that was going on, but was one of the two or three men who were responsible for the conduct of the war. The book is manifestly authoritative. It draws freely on official documents. Nobody, indeed, is likely to write a more accurate or a more convincing narrative of the inexorable march of events in those fateful years.

So crowded are Mr. Churchill's pages with action and debate that it is impossible to give any adequate summary of what he has to tell. He draws a vivid picture of the world before the war. "The world," he says, "on the verge of its catastrophe was very brilliant. Nations and empires crowned with princes and potentates rose majestically on every side, lapped in the accumulated treasures of the long peace. All were fitted and fastened—it seemed securely—into an immense cantilever. The two mighty European systems faced each other, glittering and clanking in their panoply, but with a tranquil gaze. Words counted and even whispers. A nod could be made to tell. In its confident pride, it had no idea how soon were its illusions of pomp and power to be destroyed in a cataclysm of its own contriving.

## Milestones to Armageddon

Mr. Churchill tells of the milestones to Armageddon: of the efforts of the British Government to stave off the fatal competition in armaments; of the crises over Morocco, Bosnia, Agadir which heralded the storm; of Sir Edward Grey's dilemma in trying to maintain peace, yet at the same time to be prepared if war came; of Ireland; of the men and preparations inside the Admiralty. His view of what precipitated the outbreak is this: "Acceptance of the principle of a conference by the Central powers would have instantly alleviated the tension. But underneath the diplomatic conversations and maneuvers, the baffling proposals and counterproposals, the agitated interventions of Tsar and Kaiser, flowed a deep tide of calculated military purpose. As the ill-fated nations approached the verge, the sinister machines of war began to develop their own momentum and eventually to take control themselves."

Then comes the drama of the opening months, the mobilization of the navy, the sweeping of the seas of the German commerce destroyers, the conveying of troops from all over the world, the tremendous and fateful struggle which ended in the decisive battle of the Marne, Antwerp and the fresh struggle for the Channel ports, the deadly sea battles at Coronel and the Falkland Islands, the grim and silent tension between the two great fleets in the North Sea, only showing itself in a few sinister flashes as at Scarborough and Hartlepool. And the whole tale is illuminated by the story of the constant collision of opinion in the Cabinet and in the field, and by a great procession of great figures, past and present. Sir Edward Grey, Lord George, Lord Kitchener, Marshal Joffre, Sir John French, Lord Fisher, Sir A. K. Wilson, Admiral Jellicoe, Admiral Beatty and a host of minor figures, across the stage. It is certainly a wonderful story, wonderfully told.

## The Author More Than Historian

For Mr. Churchill is much more than a historian. He is a writer of great power. Though it is full of official data and accurate detail, his book never loses hold of the tremendous drama of which it treats. It abounds in memorable phrases. It is vivid in portraiture and description. It contains hardly a dull or unimpeccable page.

Mr. Churchill's book is more than history and fine writing. It is an apologia and a manifesto. It is designed to vindicate his work at the Admiralty and to revise the popular judgment about the ill-fated Dardanelles expedition. It is intended to prepare the way for his re-entry into politics. Whether Mr. Churchill will fully succeed in his first object must await his second volume. So far he has undoubtedly made good. The book is far too egotistical. It centers too much about his own acts and opinions. While he pays copious compliments to all who served with him, Mr. Churchill himself never for an instant leaves the middle of the stage. It is permissible, too, to doubt whether he was so invariably right and prudent as he would have us believe. Already fierce criticism has come from the supporters of Admiral Cradock of his repudiation of all Admiralty responsibility for the disaster at Coronel. None the less, the book shows that he had something, a keen genius for war. He was manifestly the most dynamic and creative figure at the Admiralty. He

had the three great qualities of vision, courage and decision. There can be no doubt that he was the right man in the right place, in the early days of the war.

Whether the book will be an equal success as a political manifesto is more doubtful. It affords some clues to the curious distrust of Mr. Churchill's judgment which is still prevalent. It reveals his egotism. It reveals, too, that he is still thinking in terms, not of humanity, but of organized power. Mr. Churchill was manifestly dazzled and entranced by the spectacle of the collision between the vast forces unchained in 1914. The exercise of material power, the movement of great fleets and great armies, the rise and fall of states, are the breath of life to him. He clearly

felt at home in a world at war. By comparison, he shows slight interest in the great moral drama fought out in the hearts of men which ended in drawing volunteers by the million from all over the world to lay down their lives for an ideal, which is the real guarantee of a new and better world. Perhaps this criticism is far-fetched, because in this book he is concerned with the mechanism of war. But his attitude about those moral issues is going to make all the difference to his future in public life. The democratic world has turned its back on the lure of the pomp and circumstance of states. Too many of its citizens have tasted of its fruits in freezing trenches and aching hearts. Can Mr. Churchill, having won his spurs in war, now lead his countrymen along the humbler road to international unity and peace?



The Wrights' House From the Courtyard

## Hamlet's Town

Elsinore has many claims to be remembered and written about. Who is competent to say which deserve the prior place, those based upon facts, or those resting solely on fiction? The latter, perhaps, would seem most votes if an actual decision was challenged, inasmuch as this ancient town, in 19 cases out of 20, is called Hamlet's Town; but neither Shakespeare nor Hamlet ever walked the narrow streets or the broad bastions of Elsinore, for the good reason that the town, though ancient, only sprang into existence many centuries after the fate of the Prince of Denmark had been sealed.

The interest with which history has endowed the city does not really concern us here; we must confine ourselves to its many picturesque old-world buildings and vistas, in which respect Elsinore is richer than most Scandinavian towns. There are several Gothic and medieval specimens of architecture, domestic or otherwise, and succeeding centuries have contributed to the picturesque quality, up to the last few decades of the eighteenth century.

There are a number of well-preserved timbered houses, the dozen carved on one of its beams, and another corner house dates from about 1600. There are Gothic step-shaped gables considerably older than that. In many of these old houses there are courtyards and corners of much

quaintness; no wonder that they have attracted an artist such as Kristian Kongstad, of whom the book under review bears witness to the skill and love with which he uses his pencil and pen. Our illustration is from the courtyard of the so-called "Wright's" house, which are still descendants of this original English family living in the town—in Strandgade (substitute a "W" for the last "d" and you have an English name) built in the year 1791. It makes a charming picture, the Virginia creeper helping to elaborate the somewhat Spartan design of the railings.

A special portion of this attractive volume is devoted to the grandeur and beauty of Kronborg castle.

The Government of Portugal has conferred the Order of St. Thalgos—the highest there is in Portugal for art and science—on Luise Ey, now of the University of Hamburg, for her studies in and translations from Portuguese.

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## What the World Reads

TWO years ago, Gabriele d'Annunzio moved into the glorious villa of the late Heinrich Thode, on Lake Garda, and claimed it as his own. Frau Thode is a Dane by birth, and the Danish Government remonstrated with the poet, but without avail. The hero of Fiume and so many other places has now moved out and "presented" the villa with all its furnishings to the Italian Government. Included among the belongings of the estate is an invaluable collection of paintings, curios, and manuscripts. These d'Annunzio claims to have "collected." The Danes claim that he collected not a one of them; that they represent the life work of Frau Thode and her husband, the artist and art critic. The Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs states that the property will be returned to its legal owner and amends made, or the Italian Government will be asked to show what it means by accepting a "gift" of this unsavory nature.

Gerda von Below has published privately a volume of poems entitled "Verse aus der grossen Stadt und andere Gedichte." Born on Nov. 9, 1894, at Saleske in Pomerania, she is the great-granddaughter of Herder, once court preacher at Weimar, inspirer of Goethe, and original German collector of folk songs. The German critic has published a review of her poems with unusual cordiality, both by reason of their innate merit and because of the fact that this is virtually the first appearance of the Herder family in letters.

When the war broke out, Robert Gauthiot was busily engaged with his studies of the hitherto unknown language in the Himalaya Mountains, known as "Sogdian." He hastened back to Europe in the fall of 1914, spent a few days with Sir Edward Denison Ross in London, discussing the nature of his philological find, then crossed the Channel into his native France, went to the front, fought for three days, and never returned. His "Sogdian Grammar" has now been brought out in Paris. Sir Edward Ross contends that it is one of the most valuable publications of its kind the world has seen for many years, owing to the fact that the few remaining manuscripts of Gauthiot reveal the location of buried cities in Asia where, among other treasures, entire libraries bearing on ancient civilization are to be had.

A questionnaire has been widely circulated in Germany regarding the value of modern language study, with special reference to French and English in the German schools—elementary, high, and university. The replies were unanimously in favor of the study of modern languages. Some of the more prominent addresses were: Ernst Heilborn, Eduard Meyer, Albrecht Penck, Max Planck, Clara Viebig, and Agnes Harnack. The one significant change suggested was that English should be taught in West Germany, Russian in the East. A resolution was passed that "It should not be the purpose of modern language teaching to enable the students to chatter a few idioms in the foreign tongue, but to enable them to read valuable books with intelligence." The sentence might well be carved over the entrance to American high schools and colleges.

France is preparing to celebrate the centenary of Blaise Pascal, on June 19. It is to be hoped that she will dedicate her reverential energy to the

enduring worth of Pascal's "thoughts" and not spend, or waste, the major part of her time in still another explanation of his prodigious precocity. If he wrote a treatise on acoustics when he was twelve, let it go at that. If he had mastered the whole of mathematics, up to and including the thirty-second proposition of Euclid when he was a mere boy, so much the better. If he did all he did in thirty-nine years, he was an unusual fellow. Appraisements are in order, explanations will merely becloud where clarity is needed.

Arno Holz, the sponsor of Gerhart Hauptmann and one of the leaders in the naturalistic movement in Germany of the nineties, celebrated his sixtieth birthday on April 28. Sixty-three German professors of literature and aesthetics presented the Nobel Institute with a recommendation that Holz be given the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1923.

The greatest actress in Scandinavia at present is Betty Nansen. She has recently staged in her own theater in Copenhagen, "Comedy" by Nini Roll Anker. Georg Brandes saw the play, read the book, and wrote: "Nini Roll Anker, though unknown, is the greatest of living Scandinavian dramatists."

After a sojourn of many months in Italy, Verner von Heidenstam, author of "The Charles Men," and one of the greatest writers in modern Sweden, has returned to Stockholm. In an interview he gave out on his arrival, he stated that Italy, under Premier Mussolini, is destined to regain her place as one of the really great powers of the earth. He claims that the "Mussolini movement," as he terms it, is not merely political; it is radical in the sense that it has gone to the very roots of Italian civilization and revived a nation that was on the brink of ruin. Asked regarding his "next book," he replied: "I have one in manuscript; only a few more touches are to be added and it will be ready for the publisher. The title? That will be revealed when the work is released."

The Wilhelm Scherer Prize has been awarded ex equo to Herbert Eysarz (Vienna) for his "Experience and Idea: Problems in German Literature from Hamann to Hegel," and Karl Vietor (Frankfurt) for his "History of the German Ode."

Richard Wilhelm, who has achieved quite solid distinction as a translator of Chinese philosophers, has published a volume of translations of Chinese poems. He has given his collection the same title Goethe used in 1830 when, thrilled by a few translations from the Chinese (very poor renderings), he felt moved to publish his "Chinesisch-deutsche Jahres- und Tageszeiten."

The whole of Goethe's works, including the lyrics scattered throughout his dramas and novels, has been translated into Danish and published in an especially elegant edition. It is reported from Copenhagen that the undertaking was made advisable, be-

cause of the interest that has been aroused in Goethe by Georg Brandes's great life of the poet.

"The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" has been withdrawn from the German market, since the occupation of the Ruhr. The Berliner Tageblatt says: "It is folly for us to pay tribute for his impudence."

In response to a note addressed to the Legation of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Washington, D. C., regarding the status of letters in Yugoslavia, a detailed and courteous reply was received, from which the following is taken:

Jugoslavia has sufficiently recovered to take an independent course in letters. In poetry, Jovan Duci, Milan Rakic, Sima Pandurovic, Desanka Maksimovic, Jakac, Kosar, Krizan, Nasor, Alekso, Santic, and Mirko Korolija are the leaders. In the drama, Ante Trsatc, Pavle V. Jankovic, Josip Kosar, Ivo Vojnovic, and Milivo Trecanin are the leaders. The novel is receiving more and more attention, though the drama still leads in popularity. Most of our translations are from the Russian and French. Then come those from the English, Italian, and German. The Serbo-Croat language is the one used. The moving picture industry is still in its infancy, and therefore without power.

ALLEN WILSON PORTERFIELD.

## Four Recent Novels

Our Little Girl, by Robert A. Simon. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.

This original bit of American realism deals with the musical career of a girl of only moderate gifts. Her mother designs to make Dorothy Reiter Loomford another Melba, while her uncle, a successful but merchant, gives her the benefit of his experience by managing her publicity. It is a chastening experience when the inflated family ambition is punctured by the critics at Dorothy's debut.

Mr. Simon has written a book clever in many respects. He points out by satire the waste incurred when a parent willfully determines a child's career. None of his characters are noble, but they are human, lifelike and vivid. The author knows his New York and his sophistication in regard to musical currents in that metropolis is an interesting feature of the book.

The River Road, by Hamilton Thompson. New York: W. J. Watt & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Hamilton Thompson presents as

his first book, "The River Road," a story of a New England fishing village. Its main figures are Truman Tisdale, lightly tender, a man of great redoubt, but deep feeling, and his young wife, Martha. Two elements conspire to separate husband and wife. His enforced absence from home and the fact that Martha, the daughter of a well-to-do fisherman, did not revert to type, but was a success, thereby disappointing the expectation of village gossip. Martha incurs village hostility undesirably.

The story is well conceived and based on elemental human feeling. As Mr. Thompson goes on writing, he will do well to use a little more restraint in emotional crises. The main characters are well visualized, but the minor ones need more modeling. He succeeds in reproducing the atmosphere of the seacoast village, with its Puritanical conservatism and its independent spirit.

Blowing Weather, by John T. McIntyre. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

"Blowing Weather" brings us a whiff of the brine off the Atlantic at the port of Philadelphia in 1793, the year in which Citizen Genet came on his mission from France. We follow in this story the fortunes of the great East India shipping-house of Rufus Stevens' Sons, who send their square-rigged merchantmen to the far places of the opposite hemisphere. Especially do we follow the fortunes of young Anthony Stevens of the third generation, whose task it is to untangle a hidden conspiracy which has been undermining and threatening the very existence of Rufus Stevens' Sons. Mr. McIntyre knows how to write a romance that holds our interest until the last page is turned. Original is the conception of Tom Horn, clerk in the counting-house, a character who has much in common with the Ancient Mariner of Coleridge. Adventurous is the sea trip to the relief of the ship held fast in the mysterious Sargasso. The conspirators are of the wildest, but gloriously does Anthony confound them.

In the Land of Cotton, by Dorothy Scarborough. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

Miss Scarborough means to make her novel, "In the Land of Cotton," at the same time an epic of cotton. Everything that can happen to a crop of that staple does happen in her story. The boll weevil comes and then the pink boll worm; now flood, now drought, assails the cotton crop. The war paralyzes the market and a bumper crop is sold for a song. In spite of the painful vicissitudes of agriculture in Texas, the Llewellyn family make the nucleus of an attractive group of southern people who gather at the patriarchal family mansion, set in the midst of its many green and white acres, along the Brazos River. The growing up of Rena Llewellyn is the thread which binds the varied elements of the story together. She is a convincing and winsome type of southern girl. Not the least of the charm of the story comes from the dark songs which Miss Scarborough has generally scattered through its pages. Plantation life she truthfully portrays with many a flash of humor and touch of pathos.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Pioneers and Ritualists

THE squawk of a horn up the road. We looked out of the window and there was Edith zigzagging her new Ford down the uncertain country lane that leads to our house. She spurned our prim clunder drive and suddenly shot through our neat box hedge into the front lawn. We stood petrified on the porch while she headed for our tall tulip tree, expecting her to climb straight up the trunk, but with a sharp swerve she dashed on across the greenward and suddenly slowed up just short of a row of young pear trees. There was a cough and spitter with relief and prepared to smile for a friendly welcome. Then a lurch, and crash into a tenderly nurtured young Pymus Communis! The sapling bent before the onslaught, and as the machine jerked around and stopped with a sassy back kick, it staggered up quivering.

"Hello," ejaculated Edith brightly. "Why do you have to put your old pear trees just where I want to park? Hope I didn't hurt it any."

"Oh, no," I murmured weakly. "And how's the old ritualist?" she went on cheerfully.

According to Edith I am a ritualist. Of course I know I am a progressive, a liberal, quite enough of a liberal even for these times. But in her eyes "reactionary," "Tory," "Bourbon," not to speak of "conservative," are terms far too mild to describe me. Just mention "standards," "tradition," "the past," within earshot of Edith; just say "rites" or "ceremonies," and she begins to prance and snort like the charger of old that sniffed the battle from afar. And as I actually believe in some of these standards relating to some of these little matters, such as art, or morals, or government, I am in the last dedicated stage of conservative dry rot: I am a ritualist!

"And how do you like my little cross country jaunt?" she continued, tossing her jacket across the hall in the general direction of the divan.

"You see, you ritualists wouldn't have done that."

"No," I admitted, with dignity, "I should hope we would not."

"But we pioneers—what do we care for roads?" continued Edith. "Roads are such stupid things, so conventional; everybody uses them and they wind about so inconveniently. Then other people crowd on them and slow you up. Now we want to get to a place by a more direct route."

"Perhaps you mean direct action," I interrupted.

"Surely," she replied, ignoring the gage I laid down. "Now we pioneers," she repeated, "you know, we—"

"Yes," I volunteered, "pioneer means digger, and you surely can dig up a lawn, not to speak of pear trees. And what do you do when you dig them up?" I asked aggressively.

"Oh, I know," she continued, giving her no time to reply. "You don't care about ac-

complishing anything by all this dashing around. It's enough for you to get off the road that other folks have made and other folks use and just go dashing, over lawns and pear trees and things."

"Well, why shouldn't I?" replied Edith defiantly. "Why should I keep on your old roads, where you can see only the same old things day after day, the same old things that everybody knows? Why shouldn't I cut across country if I choose? I can get to your house or Perkins' more directly, see a lot of new landscape and have a lot of fun on the way."

"There's no reason why you shouldn't," I countered, "except that you may find a few houses and fences and woods in your way; and you may get stuck in a swamp or break down in a rocky field. Some of us like to be out on the broad highway where a little passing help might be convenient sometimes, or where we might even bestow a bit of assistance ourselves on a gasless brother. Besides—I realized this was a home thrust

have never less reason to indulge their hopes of supreme excellence than when he seems fully resolved to sink them in dejection, and mollify them with tender emotions by the fall of greatness, the danger of innocence, or the crosses of love. He is not long soft and pathetic without some idle conceit, or contemptible equivocation.

Whatever be the dignity or profundity of his disquisition, whether he be enlarging knowledge or exalting affection, whether he be amusing attention with incidents, or enchaining it in suspense, let but a quibble spring up before him, and he leaves his work unfinished. A quibble is the golden apple for which he will always turn aside from his career, or stoop from his elevation. A quibble, poor and barren as it is, gave him such delight that he was content to purchase it, by the sacrifice of reason, propriety and truth.

Now I am prepared, much as I delight in the glorious vigour of his challenge to the Sovereign Lord of verse, to say not merely that the accusation fails, but that the alleged fault is one of Shakespeare's greatest virtues. What Johnson calls quibbles,

## Watching Walls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

City walls are watching. Steadfastly all the day. Last I should slip their busy gate. Across their borders stray.

City walls are watching. Hard by the wood. A world of joys unfold.

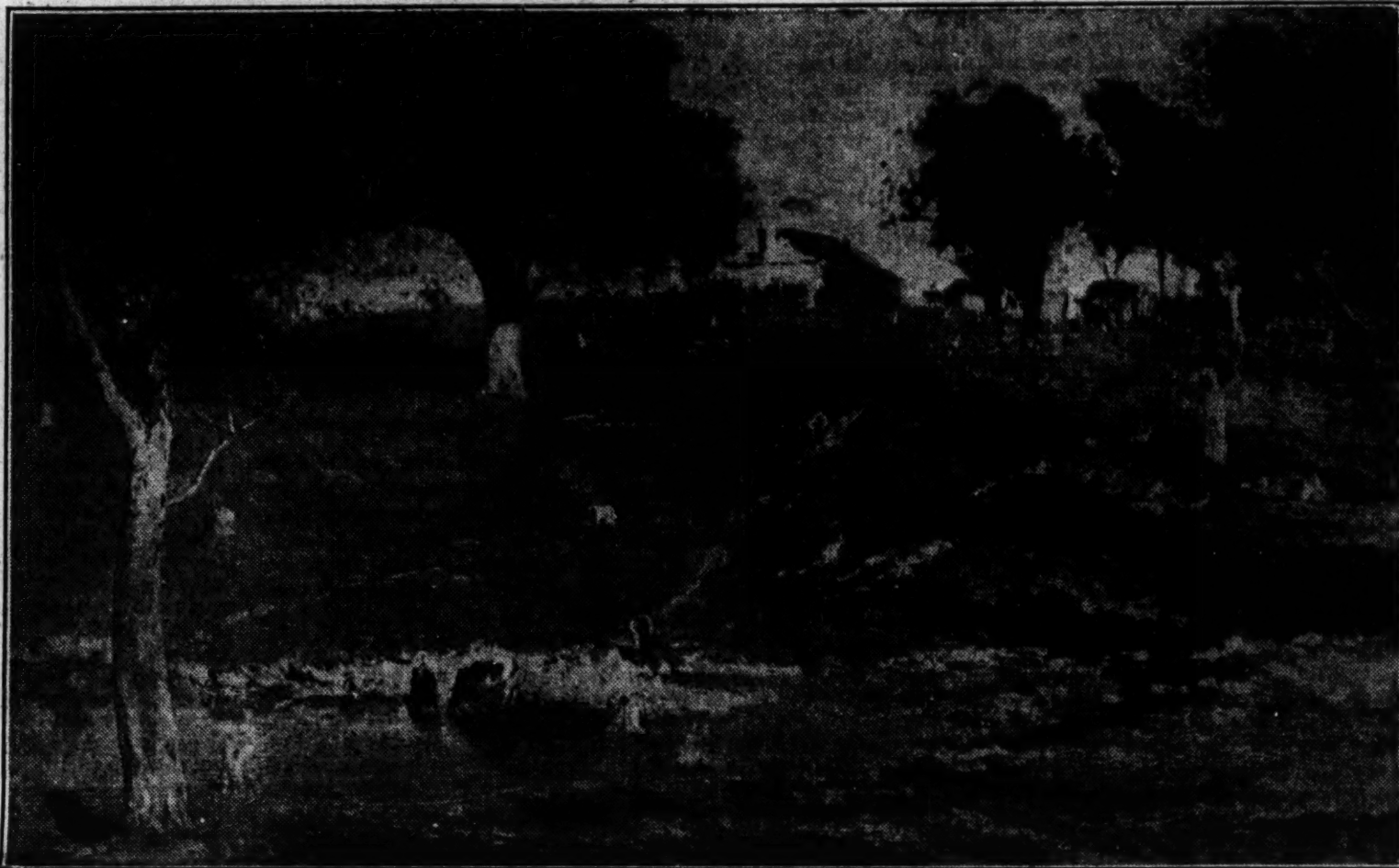
Tireless tides are rushing. Within the thronging street. But softly through their restless din. A cool spring gurgles sweet.

Vells of smoke are lifting. Above the crowded scene. But blazes in the meadow deep. Against the tender green.

Sunbeams at my window. Are spilling dusty gold. The secrets of the field and stream. Of dew and dawn they hold.

City walls are watching. But oh, my heart's a-wing. And fragrant orchards foaming fair. With mellow greetings ring.

Maude DeVerse Newton.



"Tranquil Winter." From the Painting by Walter Withers

at any green automobilist—"don't you think you'd better learn to drive first? You know you didn't intend to cut across the lawn at all."

"O you and your prim hedges and smooth lawns and proper pear trees!" she exclaimed. "Next time I'll run over your lovely sapling."

"And after I have so carefully experimented with it and grafted the slip of a new brand of pear on it?" I asked triumphantly. "I only hope you haven't ended an interesting experiment." This, too, was a home thrust, for Edith is trying to be a dendrologist.

"Experiment?" she queried. "Well, why didn't you say you were nursing something new out here? They certainly don't look any different from the ordinary garden variety."

"No, I suppose not," I replied, "but that's just what your brand of pioneers look alike. I've got some old ones and several kinds of new ones. I'm crossing, and they all look alike—probably always will—in bark and branches and leaves. But—I paused impressively—the pears will be different and much finer than the old ones. That's the way one brand of pioneer works. Without knocking over other people's trees or loudly demanding that the Hindoo miracle plant spring out of the pot, we go ahead with what we've got and grow better fruit."

Edith sniffed, but her spirit brightly attacked had broken down, and perhaps for the first time in her life, she seemed glad to change the subject. "At dinner she studiously avoided precipitation of further argument, and much to my joy I caught her wrinkling her brows as though struggling with a new idea."

When her husband came over later in the evening he found an unwelcome subdued Edith, and when she let him take the wheel to drive home he marveled.

"What on earth have you done to her?" he called, as they started out decorously on the cinder drive.

"Oh, nothing," I replied, "she just tried to show us a new way to raise fruit, and then I showed her a more excellent way."

Edith is now taking a lively interest in the progress of my pear trees, and for some reason or other we have heard less of late about ritualists and pioneers.

P. K.

## Shakespeare's Ambushes

The most serious and poignant indictment of Shakespeare ever made is not that by Voltaire or any other member of the Latin races, but that by Dr. Johnson. Johnson was, of course, from many points of view, one of his most ardent admirers. In regard, however, to what he considered to be Shakespeare's faults he wrote with merciless vigour. There is a passage in the Preface to Johnson's edition of the Plays which, for its masterly invective, is without parallel in our literature. Here are the words of the great Censor:

"The admirers of this great poet

conceits and equivocations are, in fact, the special artifice used by Shakespeare to give his wisdom to the world."

That is, I believe, the explanation of the curious fact that anyone who is an eager reader of Shakespeare is apt to be overwhelmed by suddenly coming upon some line or phrase of tremendous force which is let loose, as it were, from the text. It may seem at first sight to have little or nothing to do with the scene, and yet we feel if we are in the mood to receive a strong impression that we have added something of great price to the treasury of the mind—something which is in the nature of a revelation. We feel at the impact of the thought, and for a moment are able, as no doubt the poet meant we should be, to understand and grasp things secret, elusive and impalpable. He conveys to us something which he could have "got across" to us in no other way. This was no doubt what Renan meant when he said that the Philosophy of the future would only be able to be expressed by means of the Drama.

I can best illustrate what I mean by one or two examples. . . . Though the plays afford the best examples of what I mean, the first that occurs to me is a line of one of the Sonnets in the middle of the great symphony. Every one remembers the noble Sonnet which begins:

"When in the chronicle of wasted time,"

and goes on to speak of—

"Beauty making beautiful old rhyme,"

We turn from this wonderful display of sublimated emotionalism to what are perhaps the two most astonishing lines in all Shakespeare:

"Not mine own fears, nor the prophetic soul

Of the wide world dreaming on things to come."

By these words the universe is affected. We are wafted by them into a perfectly different plane of consciousness. . . . It is but for an instant, but in that instance we have seen something that could only have been made ours and mortal by Shakespeare's invocation. But this conversion is purely incidental. The Sonnet as a whole is by no means one of the greatest poems, though it does contain another wonderful and cryptic line:

"And the sad augers mock their own presage."

As a lie-in-wait Shakespeare has no rival. The plays of the last period are the most prolific of ambushes. For example, "Troilus and Cressida," "Coriolanus" and "Timon of Athens."

But even in the purely humorous passages we may find Shakespeare shocking Dr. Johnson by saying more than he means, or rather, more than he has any strict right to mean.

J. St. Lee Strachey, in The Spectator.

WALTER WITHERS was one of the pioneers of painting in Australia. He was born in England, but, coming young to Melbourne, established himself there as a lithographic artist, a calling demanding precision and the faculty of separating and correctly assessing color values, and which later, when he began the practice of oil painting, stood him in good stead.

As a lithographer Withers produced a large number of landscapes of his adopted country, and, as the doing of these required the depicting of a variety of different types of scene, he was enabled to earn his living and improve at his craft and to acquire a first-hand knowledge of the character of the Australian landscape. After a long and industrious servitude to lithography, during which he turned out many excellent things, he was able to give his long-suppressed desires their outlet and engage solely in the painting of landscape. He settled in a charming, rural district, and there worked at landscape of the type that, had he been in Europe, would have been called "of the Barbizon school." Probably this was caused by the wide roaming of his younger days.

However, judging by the contentment of his work and his obvious pleasure in his subjects, he was painting only what he liked to paint. He was a near-to-home painter, who yearned not for distant hills; the verdure of near pastures sufficed to satisfy his artistic cravings. The dramatic, too, was as well evinced to him by a thunder cloud hanging over cultivated land as by stormy shafts of light on mountain tops, waterfalls, or hurricane-bent forests.

"Tranquil Winter" is typical of his general mood: idyllic in character, and, by choice, devoid of eventfulness. Unlike the greater part of his work, it is somewhat smoothly painted, his usual canvases being smaller in size and bristlier in character and handling. He may be compared to a poet who is accustomed to writing short poems on such phases of nature as may best be studied and voiced by one living in a countryside village; or a composer of idyllic lieder, not of great range, but easily recognizable as intimate and welcome to the majority of mankind. He was "contented to breathe his native air in his own ground," and though through predilection his choice was small, he performed a service by registering his glimpses in a way that is both charming and sincere.

## The Garden of the Phantom Ship

I have discovered the most beautiful garden in the world,—at least, today I think so, for I am still under its spell. It is a rock garden, too, and if any one had told me a week ago that I would give the prize for beauty to a rock garden I should have laughed in his face. But yesterday I spent six glorious hours on the garden of the Phantom Ship and I am converted—

miracle, for it is not often the fate of such natural objects in the public domain to be christened with imagination.

With our eyes focussed through the water, we had not yet noticed the reflection of the Phantom Ship, which presented its precipitous south broadside to us. But presently we looked upon the water, not through it; and on a surface faintly agitated by our boats and a vagrant, wandering air, a surface of exquisite blue, we were aware of the towering brown outline of the ship, floating softly as if by conscious of its loveliness—of its towering brown walls and masts, and then of curious spots of orange-red, a hot, vivid orange-red on the vivid blue water of Crater Lake, a daring color combination, surely! Our eyes rose now from the water, to see the source of these spots, on the ship's side itself—plant after plant of the flaming Indian paintbrush, growing apparently out of the very rock. . . .

Then we rowed in close, found a single landing place on the southern wall of the ship, and began our exploration. . . . Actually outnumbering the paintbrush plants, and on a closer view quite as conspicuous, were fine, sturdy clumps of the low, spreading pentstemon, previously found on Wizard Island and on the rim. They seemed upon little flat ledges, sometimes gayly crowning a sharp peak of lava, and they clung even in vertical cracks, streaming gracefully down the face of the cliff, all of them in full and luxuriant bloom without a particle of visible soil or moisture for their roots. Perhaps thirty feet above the water line the side of the ship slopes steeply back a little, before the leap of a few sturdy but storm-dwarfed pines; and in patches of broken-down rock, like a fine sand, grow several clumps of a striking stonewort, with copper-colored stems, copper-colored edges to the thick, bladder-like leaves, and bright copper-colored centres to the brilliant cream-yellow flowers.

On the rocks, too, are a few sparse grasses, a fern or two, and down at the water's edge a willow shrub. This was all the variety of verdure on the southern face of the Phantom Ship, and of course, in relation to that great, upright wall and the leaping masts of lava, it was little enough. A gardener would consider the display quite inadequate. Yet actually the exquisite restraint of it, on that sheer lava precipice carved like the side of a great, proud ship, or like the dream battlements of King Arthur's palace, rising above the bottomless blue of Crater Lake, and under the very shadow of Dutton Cliff, in its crowning charm. They are such brave little flowers, so hardy, so gay, clinging there amid wild tremendousness, as if Nature were asserting with one easy gesture her power to collapse and carve the very globe and not forget what is exquisite!—Walter Prichard Eaton, in "Skyline Camps."

## Cheerfulness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHEERFULNESS is a great asset in character and daily life. It is like the lubricant which prevents friction. While taciturnity may magnify cheerfulness, cheerfulness may magnify cheerfulness. It is a sunny quality, dispelling gloom; a buoyant quality, lightening burdens. It is unselfish and kind, sharing with others only that which is helpful and happy. How often has a self-forgetful, cheerful mother dried the tears and chased away the frown of a fretful little child! True cheerfulness is serene, and always mindful of another's need. But callous hilarity is not to be mistaken for cheerfulness; neither should boisterous joviality be administered to one who at the moment may be in need of gentler handling.

Webster says that "cheerfulness (opposed to gloom) implies a bright and equable temper or disposition. . . . It suggests a strong and spontaneous, but quiet, flow of good spirits." The real significance of cheerfulness is good cheer, arising from love, joy, peace—the fruits of Spirit. This cheerfulness does not fluctuate according to circumstances; for, being a gift of divine Mind, it is uniform and always available. In a gathering of friends, it is the kindly and cheerful guest whose company gives pleasure.

Boy Scout law requires that orders shall be cheerfully obeyed. Without such a reminder to oneself, duties may sometimes be carried out with a certain gloomy reluctance, not untinged with self-righteousness. Christian Science teaches that one's paramount duty is to reflect the spirit of Love in all one's actions; and this loving service certainly begets cheerfulness among others. Paul reminded the Corinthians that they must not give "grudgingly, or of necessity; for God loveth a cheerful giver." In Christian Science, true giving is recognized as the expression of the qualities of divine Mind. Often one's giving takes the form of giving up some cherished belief, plan, or possession. This can be done cheerfully, because in divine Love, with its perpetual bestowals, there are no disappointments; and the surrender of idols brings a gain in spirituality. In both giving and giving up, cheerfulness may shed its serene glow. It is, indeed, a necessary part of every Christian demonstration.

What prevents the expression of cheerfulness? If there should be a tendency to hug one's grievances or to nurse a sorrow, this would shut out the spiritual comfort which always gladdens the obedient and receptive heart. Each one in need of comfort should be willing to drop self-pity and every self-inflicted mental burden, and reach out spiritually for the true good cheer, unselfishly seeking to express it to others. Lesser grievances should be minimized, not magnified. Take a case in which two individuals have been exposed to the same discord. While one seeks to maintain a "bright and equable temper," the other, not having barred his door against the quick ingress of annoyance, is robbed of his serenity; and it is not unlikely that before the day is over he may have recounted this disturbance to half a dozen acquaintances, so adding to their sense of burden, besides

## Tomatoes

Tomatoes! They stand there in a row inside the grocery! At times they almost seem to wink (Like red-cheeked boys whom one

Around the corners. On nights like Hallow-e'en; Then run before they are scarcely seen.)

Some people say they are good to eat, But that is not the reason why I like tomatoes so.

For once upon a time a little, curly-headed child Played in a low-celled kitchen. There she saw A row of red-cheeked rascals on the window-sill.

That winked at her. Tomatoes! Outside a gadding, scarlet vine running at will Over the garden fence! . . .

She watched the myriad motes that played And frolicked in the level beams Of those long, sunny streams Which flowed from every window there;

While landed in purple shade The unfathomed depths of gloom were made

Vast continents still to be explored.

And moving swiftly to and fro Now in the sun that pricked the glow Of her red cheeks (tomatoes?) Now in the shade that purpled all her hair.

And made her eyes as dark and deep As wells where untold secrets sleep; My mother in a yellow bowl, with a blue spoon

Mixed ginger cookies, Singing the while old country songs, Forgotten now, unknown to any lips Of all the throngs

That fill these city streets— I wish that I could hear those songs again!

I hope that all these people—everyone who stops To gaze in at the windows of the shops Where ripe tomatoes nod and blink, Where cabbage, pumpkins, seem to wink

And nudge each other in a row, Can see such pictures as I saw Once on a time— Oh, long ago. Tomatoes!

—Georgia E. Bennett, in "Vagrants."

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With Key to the Scriptures

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1923

## EDITORIALS

**The Case of the Vivisectionists**

THE determination of representative organizations of medical doctors, especially in the United States, to defend the practices indulged in by their brethren, experimentation admittedly cruel and conceded by many fair-minded doctors to be valueless, continues to array society more and more solidly in opposition to admittedly gross inhumanities classed under the

somewhat comprehensive title of vivisection. There have been many among what may be termed an intelligent laity who have resented, stubbornly and sometimes vehemently, the campaign inaugurated by anti-vivisectionists to educate public opinion to a point where laws would be enacted and enforced which would punish those who presumed to offend the sensibilities of a civilized people by resorting to or continuing these barbaric practices. These voluntary defenders perhaps have never realized to what extreme lengths they were going. They have argued, perhaps convincingly to themselves, that the torture and sacrifice of dumb animals might be condoned, and even encouraged, if those abuses were practiced in the research which the doctors claimed to be conducting in an effort to benefit humanity.

But these champions of vivisection among the laity should be told, if they do not know, or should remember if they do know, that vivisection in its various forms is practiced generally in hospitals and founding asylums by physicians in charge, with the results known to and the practice approved and defended by the American Medical Association, declared to include in its membership "about every reputable physician in the United States." For their further information it is instructive to consider the following authenticated definition of the term "vivisection," taken from a pamphlet published by the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, and referred to at some length elsewhere in this issue of the Monitor:

The term "vivisection" as originally used implied the cutting or dissection of a living creature in way of experiment as distinguished from treatment, but the term has now by general consent been extended to cover all experiments upon living creatures for purposes of scientific investigation, or for any purpose other than treatment, even with such experiments involving no cutting operations of any kind.

The term "human vivisection," for the purposes of this discussion, covers every experiment upon a living human being for any other purpose than his individual benefit; unless such experiment is positively known to be free from discomfort, distress, pain, or danger to health or life; or unless it is made with the full and intelligent consent of the person experimented upon.

It is important that any voluntary defense of the practices which anti-vivisectionists complain of should be made with a full knowledge of the facts. Perhaps those who may find it possible to regard without great concern the torture of dumb animals upon the dissecting table will not find it easy to defend or encourage the experimentation which involves human torture and which may destroy health, or even cause dissolution. The continued practice of this experimental process has been made possible only through the sympathetic support of the doctors by uninformed laymen. These champions of what they have regarded as a reasonable medical theory have not realized that the victims of the rack might be the children of their friends, and that even their own offspring might, by some strange mischance, become the innocent "subjects" of the cruel system which they have ignorantly defended.

The brief made against those who carry on this ruthless and terrible practice presents proofs which should array all considerate and humane people in opposition. Children of all ages, from two years upward, who have been placed in founding asylums and orphanages, are the helpless victims in whose behalf the plea is made. The record in the case is clear. The defense of the practices complained of has compelled an admission, voluntarily made by those who have boasted of their skill, that in many of the institutions mentioned the physicians in charge practice human vivisection in its many and varied forms. The specific cases are cited, with their dire and revolting results. From Hammill to Holt, and including besides these Carpenter, and Cope, and Knowles, and Wentworth, and Bartholow, the "illustrious" pioneers in some new form of human torture are named. By the very admission of their defenders these men stand convicted at the bar of human justice of an indefensible violation of the code which their profession prescribes.

So long as so-called reputable physicians, with the support of ignorant or prejudiced laymen, see fit to defend their brethren in their torture of helpless children whom every moral and humane impulse would demand that they shield and protect, the warfare maintained by those who insist that these practices end must be carried on. It is encouraging, however, that progress is being made in bringing to the public consciousness a realization of the tenacity and obstinacy of those who are endeavoring to perpetuate, in the name of humanity, the grossest inhumanities.

THAT the sales clerks in retail shops, of whom there are millions, should be uniformly courteous, patient, attentive, and helpful with suggestions, has so long been insisted upon by their employers that this attitude of seller toward buyer is now regarded as a matter of course. From the great department stores, which handle

## Consideration for Salespeople

a large percentage of the merchandise sold in cities and towns, down to the small corner grocery, the customer expects prompt attention and a willingness to render something more of service than the mere mechanical passing over of goods. The importance of the manner in which the clerk responds to the demands of the buyer is so generally recognized that

many great shops give courses of instruction to their new employees in what may be termed "selling deportment." A reputation for an efficient, courteous sales staff is clearly a valuable asset to the merchant.

It is, perhaps, impracticable to establish schools in which buyers should be taught their corresponding obligation to be equally considerate in their treatment of those who wait upon them, but something toward this end might be accomplished through the various women's clubs and organizations. The sales clerk's side of the story is not often heard, but if told might show that complaints of inefficient service are frequently based upon mutual misunderstandings, due to a lack of consideration on the part of the complainant. "The customer is always right" may be a good working motto for the retail merchant, but if the truth were known it would probably be found that in many instances the customer has been harsh, exacting or fault-finding, and so has failed to enlist the cheerful co-operation of the seller.

Reports by welfare workers who have served as sales-clerks, while studying merchandising conditions, suggest that much of the friction that arises between buyers and those who wait upon them, always said by the former to be the result of the clerk's incompetence or indifference, has its origin in carelessness or inexactitude on the part of the customers in stating their wants. The merchant expects his clerks to be patient, helpful and attentive. Is it expecting too much to suggest that good service will be furthered through an increasing consideration by the millions of buyers for those whose duty it is to wait upon them?

INFLATION is like the classical abyss. For a government to slide down into it is easy. All it needs to do is to print paper money without security. The climb out is slow and painful. The moment inflation stops and the purchasing power of money increases, or is likely to increase, the demand for goods decreases. Unemployment follows. Also in export

## Austria's Upward Climb

trade a country with a currency in the course of inflation has an advantage, since wages do not increase as rapidly as the value of the exchange medium falls. While inflation continues, the cost of production is therefore relatively low. When deflation begins the process is reversed. Foreign trade, as well as domestic demand, languish. Under such circumstances it is particularly difficult for the Austrian Government to comply with the condition, laid down by the League of Nations committee, that superfluous state employees to the number of 100,000 must be discharged. Already there are between 130,000 and 140,000 unemployed who demand government support. So far about 32,000 state workers have been dismissed. About 20,000 more are scheduled to go before July 1. Where are they to find work?

"The economic condition," said Dr. Zimmerman, the League's Commissioner, in a recent interview with the correspondent of the Journal de Genève, "is bad. No one can deny it." Among the principal causes he cited were the stabilization of the krone, which has removed the artificial stimulus to export trade; the coincident further inflation of the mark, which favored German competition; defective commercial relations with neighboring states; the disorganization of the Austrian railroads, whose deficit for 1923 is estimated at 2,550,000,000 paper kronen, while the number of employees is 90,000 to a mileage of only 3300; and the burdens imposed on industries by social laws. To this should be added the French occupation of the Ruhr, which has interrupted railroad traffic between central and western Europe. To travel from Vienna to Paris today one must go via Holland and Belgium, or Switzerland. Since the Germans have been deprived of the Ruhr coal they have ousted the Austrian iron industry for the Czechoslovakian coal which it ordinarily uses. Overexpanded as their currency is, it is not yet as inflated as the Austrian.

But heavy as all these handicaps are, a beginning toward recovery has been made. Further inflation has been abandoned. The capital for a new bank of issue has been subscribed. The totals of monthly deficits has been reduced. New contacts have been taken with the surrounding states through a series of visits to their capitals by the Chancellor, Mgr. Seipel, and Foreign Minister Gruenberger. Finally, a short term loan was recently obtained successfully in six different countries.

Now the guaranteeing states of the League have given final approval for a larger, long term loan, one for \$130,000,000 in real money to run twenty years. The proceeds are to be devoted, first, to repaying the temporary loans, and, second, to covering the budget deficit for the current year and, if possible, for next year also. After that it is hoped that the Austrian Republic will be able to balance its own budget and become self-supporting. Subscriptions for part of this loan may be opened in the United States. Will it be successfully floated? All depends on credit, and credit, as J. P. Morgan once said, is based on character. Do the Austrians realize what hole they are in and are they willing to work hard enough to get out? "However necessary and welcome foreign aid may be," said President Hainisch at the opening of the recent Vienna fair, "we cannot be rescued except by helping ourselves, and that must be done by a method as old as the world, work and save." No advice could be better.

SO MUCH depends upon the attainment of a right understanding between the peoples of Great Britain and America that a reception such as was recently tendered to the American golfers by the Prince of Wales at St. James's Palace and the dinner given them later in the House of Commons assume importance out of proportion to the actual events. Incidentally, the Prince is captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, one of the members of which was the host of

## The Panic at Quimet's Approach

the golfers at the dinner. Two former British Premiers were present and spoke, as well as, among others, Sir John Simon, a former Attorney-General and Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

But that was not all. Mr. Asquith made the welcoming speech, in which he pictured British golfland as tremulous with apprehension, at not only invasion, but actually annexation, and moreover in a state of panic at the advance of Quimet—much as their grandsires trembled at the name of Bonaparte. Then Sir John remarked that American independence began with a "tee shot" into Boston harbor. When a Nation is willing to make a joke against itself and laugh at it, there is not much danger of any misunderstanding creeping into its relations with the neighbors who laugh with it. The danger comes in when nations or individuals try to be too serious.

An eighteenth century writer, the Earl of Shaftesbury, in his essay on the Freedom of Wit and Humor, once penned these words: "Twas the saying of an ancient sage . . . that humor was the only test of gravity, and gravity of humor. For a subject which would not bear raillery was suspicious; and a jest which would not bear a serious examination was certainly false wit." Nations, like individuals, willing to smile at their own and one another's foibles, instead of getting irritated at them, are doing more than they realize to check a primal cause of war.

It is safe to assert that, up to the present day, one of the least trodden highways to an efficient mental training has been the knowing how and where to gather data to meet a pressing demand. A simply incredible number of persons have never so much as seen a card catalogue and would be both nonplussed and baffled should they suddenly be thrust into its bewildering mazes. Books of synonyms and of quotations, digests, anthologies, encyclopedias, all the innumerable train of reference books, are nonexistent to a vast majority of tolerably well-educated persons. Why? Because, when they went to school, they crammed lists of facts, of dates and of statistics, which they proceeded inevitably to forget. No one ever thought to instruct them how to find out these things afresh.

Nowadays modern education is changing all this. It looks as if, comparatively speaking, we should some not too distant day be able to boast a generation equipped to ferret out its own information. The principal of an experimental school, having to put up with much protest and lack of vision on the part of well-meaning parents, once told the following story of an especially irate father. He had entered her office with an air which said: "Ha, ha! At last I have you cornered," and he complained that his ten-year-old son had been unable to give the comparative populations of Paris, Berlin, and London. It was scandalous. His father had learned all that thoroughly, even in those unregenerate days when he went to school. The principal smiled and asked what, exactly, the boy had said. "Well," replied his father, "he simply shook his head and answered: 'I don't know, Dad, but I can find out.'" And it required no little persuasion to convince this father that the boy could scarcely have made a better answer.

Children fortunate enough to attend schools which advocate progressive ideals are being taught familiarity with all manner of reference books. In investigating a certain subject, they are merely turned loose in a well-stocked library and left to unearth their own facts. When reporting upon the subject in class, notes are compared and accurately yields up information along the desired line. As a result, these favored children are learning to help themselves. Rarely do adults retain intricate lists of dates and facts; how much more useful to be able to turn to a page which will furnish just what is wanted at the moment. Really, one envies the coming generation. Will it make the most of its opportunities?

## Editorial Notes

WHILE there may be some in England who pretend to laugh at the stand which the United States has taken on the liquor question, incidents are constantly occurring to show that the tendency is by no means as general as a few would have it believed. For instance, recently in The Manchester Guardian was published the following statement:

There is nothing particularly sacred about the three-mile limit. If America chooses, for this particular purpose of preventing foreign conspirators from exploiting lawlessness among Americans, to extend her territorial limit, all our inclination here will be to impede her as little as we can.

There are too many individuals in England, and other countries as well, who in their hearts wish that their own country would do as America has done, for any apprehension really to be felt regarding the aggressive suggestions of the liquor interests, cloaked as the voice of the people.

THE establishment by the Canadian Government of a new national park near Fort Smith, Alberta, for the conservation of wild bison, represents another noteworthy step in the campaign to preserve this species from extinction. This new park includes within its borders the habitat of two herds of wild bison, estimated to number 2000 head. The existence of a herd in this region has long been known, but up to two years ago the American Bison Society in its annual census estimated its numbers at 500 head. An official of the Canadian Government, however, while engaged in explorations near Great Slave Lake, saw a herd which he estimated at 1000 head, and Indians informed him that a little farther north there was another herd of about equal size. On the strength of this evidence the park has been set aside as a perpetual pasture for these two herds, and stands as a worthy monument also to the efforts of the Government along this line.

## The American-Indian Question

By GEORGE WHARTON JAMES  
IV

THE Indian school system is nothing short of vicious and I use this word advisedly and purposely, bearing in mind two of its definitions, according to Webster, viz.,—faulty and corrupt in moral principles or conduct. I think I can fully demonstrate to the satisfaction of any honorable and thoughtful man that America's Indian school system is not only faulty, but decidedly corrupt in moral principles and conduct. This is an attack upon the system, and not upon men.

The Indian school system is not uniform. It is conducted according to several different plans. The chief and most important method is that of the far-away school, as Carlisle, Hampton, Phoenix, Riverside, Chemawa, Haskell, and the rest. The announced theory at the basis of this system is that the Indian children should be removed from their parents and all influences of their own people. They should be impressed as young as possible. They should then be trained in an entirely new civilization, compelled to adopt an entirely different regimen of life, taught to ignore and repudiate the "superstitions" of their elders and adopt a religion alien and antagonistic to the "false and superstitious religion" of their people. This theory assumes that such children will go back to their homes, introduce the new civilization with its methods and its religion to their parents and people, and thus become a leavening influence that will ultimately destroy the Indian mode of life and religious thought and action.

Honorable, upright and noble men support and uphold this theory. It appeals to them and they sincerely believe in it, but, even though it might work out as they planned and expected—a thing it never did, as I shall shortly prove—that would not change my firm opinion that it is fundamentally immoral, vicious in practice, cruel and inhuman, and deserving only of utter condemnation.

By what right, that is to say, does one race deprive the children of another race of the protection, love, guidance, and education of their parents? Do the Indian father and mother suffer from no heart-hunger? Is the Indian child impervious to the pangs of homesickness? Does the instinct of kin, of one's own people, of longing for the home and surroundings of one's ancestors, have no influence upon Indians? When a white child is sent away to school it is with the full approval and consent of the parents, and the child is generally willing to go. But, though theoretically the Indian parents and children are supposed to be willing, in reality they dread and hate the separation, and in many cases it is forced upon them by rude, overbearing and threatening subordinates of the Indian Bureau. I know this will be denied, but if it is I can give a score of instances to uphold my assertions. If the whole process is one of willing agreement, for example, how is it that Major Constant Williams went from Fort Defiance with a gatling gun and a troop of soldiers and arrested some seventeen or eighteen Hopi leaders, in the village of Oraibi, because they refused to allow their children to go to school at Kearn's Cañon or Fort Defiance. These men were imprisoned—by whose order I do not know—for several months at the military prison at Fort Alcatraz, where I visited them, having known them in their own homes.

But, as I have asserted, the theory did not work and does not now—in spite of the protests of the Indian Bureau and its supporters. The Indian child does not go back home and become a civilizing influence. He may take on some exterior change, but very little even of this, and the inward change is of a very different kind from that anticipated and expected. I can give almost numberless instances with which I am personally familiar. Take the following: From the pueblo of Acoma, N. M., was sent, a number of years ago, a bright boy to Carlisle. He was there seven years. When he returned it was with the idea firmly implanted in thought that all the beliefs and customs of his people were crude, savage, antiquated, superstitious and absurd. He began to talk this to his fellows and when the annual dances came around he laughed at those young men and women who participated in them.

One night he was awakened rudely by several of the elders in his room. He was gagged and bound and then rudely haled to an underground kitchen where a meeting was being held. He was quietly but firmly told that he was sent to school to Carlisle to learn the white men's ways, but not to come back and make fun of "the ways of the old," or disobey the commands of the gods. Then he was severely flogged.

I knew this youth well, know him now, have seen his scarred back, and I shall never forget the sly smile that came over his face as, after telling me the story, he said: "And there is all India in all Acoma that will dance as vigorously and earnestly, and sing the old songs as vociferously as I shall do today. Watch me!" I did, and he outstepped and outsang any of his fellows. Today he hates the white man and his ways. And such an example could be multiplied manifold.

In my long experience with Indians and their white teachers, of superintendents and other officials in Indian agencies, I know of no man who gained such good results from the Indians as did a Navaho at Shiprock, N. M. His own characterization of that phase of the Indian school system which I have described is as follows: "It's just as if you pick out the best trees in the forest, fell them, make them into lumber, season them in the kiln, and then select the finest pieces, make them into fine furniture, polish to the extreme, and finish by taking the elegant and exquisite work and throwing it out to be exposed to all the elements. That is exactly what our Indian school system does. The Indian children are taken to fine buildings erected for the purpose, well clothed, well fed, given discipline, taught to live the life of an American, educated in American ways, and then sent back to the reservation. They cannot live their newly-taught life. The forces are too strong against them and they succumb to the life of the old."

Hence I would abolish every one of these schools, as now conducted, and convert them into vocational schools alone, where the older Indian boys and girls might receive the training necessary that would fit them to take their place, side by side with whites, in the workshops of the world.

The second feature of the Indian school system is that found near the homes of the children, or on the reservations, and conducted under direction from the bureau in Washington. At first sight an inquiring thought will naturally ask: Why not let these children be trained in the same schools, by the same teachers, that all the other children in the State are? There is no sensible reason why they should not be.

My criticisms of this department of the Indian schools are as follows:

1. It is bad policy to keep the Indian children apart from other children (when it can be avoided). Let them associate, in school, with the children of all the other nationalities that go to make up our nation and with whom, later, they must mingle.

2. The educational standard of the Indian schools is much lower (at least in California) than that of the public schools of the State. Furthermore, in many cases, the Indian children are given only half a day's lessons. What, then, can be expected, with half the amount of time, lower standards, and no state standard to be worked up to? The Indians are bound to suffer. Yet experience shows that they learn as quickly and as well, in the main, as any other children. Then why not give them the same opportunity? California is practically ready to educate every Indian child in the State provided the federal Government will help either with school buildings or payment for those who attend. (Much of this has been done, but more needs to be done and the old system abolished.) Why two school systems for children who will all commingle later in the work of the State? There is no reason. Hence abolish the Indian schools and let all Indian children attend the regular schools of the State. The details can easily be managed.